

FINAL REPORT

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE INVENTORY PROJECT



Photo by Nancy Hays

**FOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY**

APRIL 2001

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Photo by Nancy Hays

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Section I Introduction

The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for the preservation of native wildlife, including amphibian and reptile species, within the 51,410 acre Natchez Trace Parkway in accordance with the 1916 NPS Organic Act, as amended and this direction is re-enforced through both NPS policy and guidelines affecting natural resource management.

Recent data shows that reptiles and amphibians are important, perhaps critical, components of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Both groups are considered to be excellent indicator species of environmental degradation, amphibians because of their complex life cycle and permeable skin and reptiles because of their frequent position as the top carnivores in the food chain (Gibbons 1988). These facts have led to an increasing recognition of the need for collecting better data on the biodiversity and ecology of amphibians and reptiles by NPS managers (Scott and Seigel 1992).

Currently, NPS managers at the Natchez Trace Parkway possess neither a comprehensive baseline inventory nor the information upon which to base monitoring of the Parkway's amphibian and reptile species utilizing park lands and waters. In recent years, the shift to protecting biodiversity through the preservation of functional ecosystems, has made reliable inventory and monitoring programs of critical importance to NPS management. Without detailed information on the distribution, habitat requirements and relative abundance of native amphibian and reptile species, resource managers may only preserve that portion of the fauna which is highly visible or economically important (Bogan, *et al*, 1988). For these reasons, Accipiter Biological Consultants were contracted by the NPS to design and develop a park-wide inventory of reptile and amphibian species currently occurring at the Parkway.

Section II Inventory Goals and Objectives

The Natchez Trace Parkway Amphibian and Reptile Inventory Project constitutes applied research designed to provide park management with the following:

Goal 1: Baseline inventory documenting the current composition and distribution of amphibian and reptile species at the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Objective 1A: Develop amphibian and reptile taxa-specific estimates of species richness and species-specific estimates of relative abundance for the Natchez Trace Parkway motor road corridor at the park-wide and physiographic region levels.

Goal 2: Secure initial sample information on the habitat associations of Natchez Trace Parkway amphibian and reptile species to provide the basis for future monitoring to identify potential change from current resource conditions.

The sample stratification of the 300 plots located in January of 1999 proportions the number of sampling points within each physiographic region to the relative length of the Parkway traversing it with at least two replicate sites in each major physiographic region.

The sampling scheme for this approach is as follows; A plot center point was established and marked by driving a 24" piece of reinforcement bar 18" into the ground and labeling the point with an aluminum tag giving the point number. The nearest tree is marked by two layers of pink forestry flagging to draw researchers to the center point. The plot shall consist of a path from the nearest location on the Parkway to a plot 50 meters in radius from the center point. The plots were sampled using the methods listed above.

Four entire samplings have been done at the sites, one during April and May 1999, June, 1999, April and May 2000 and June 2000. The results of these samplings appear in Appendix A of this progress report. No less than four samplings were attempted at each site during the course of this study.

Minnow Traps

Minnow traps are an effective means of capturing aquatic amphibians and reptiles, especially tadpoles, salamanders, salamander larvae and aquatic snakes. They can be set in most aquatic situations, but appear to be most effective in ponds or swamps with shallow waters. Traps are set near the shoreline, in water deep enough to at least cover the funnel openings. The traps are set from 5-10 meters apart and are checked daily.

The sample stratification of the 66 arrays proportion the number of sampling points within each physiographic region to the relative length of the Parkway traversing it with at least two replicate sites in each physiographic region. Attempts were made to replicate the various aquatic habitats (ponds, swamps and streams) within a physiographic region. This was not always possible due to lack of water depth at some sites, thievery of traps (a serious problem in areas heavily fished) and lack of one form or another of these habitats within a region. Water depths at the various individual sites varied widely with many sites drying up previous to the June samplings.

The sampling scheme for this approach is as follows; Arrays are set up as described above and checked for a four day period with a total of no less than 192 trap hours at any site during a sampling period. During April and May of 1999 all sites were sampled. All sites with adequate water levels were sampled again during June 1999, April and May, 2000 and June 2000 with results of these surveys being found in Appendix A of this report. All sites were sampled, if possible, no less than four times during the course of this study.

Turtle Trapping

Many species of turtles cannot be effectively sampled by hand collecting. Consequently, an active live trapping program was established in several aquatic habitats on Parkway waters to adequately sample these reptiles. Lack of aquatic habitats with the necessary depth of water (at

least 2 ½ feet deep) and the preference of NPS resource managers to not leave turtle traps unattended for any long length of time limited the use of this sampling approach. Thievery, again, was a limiting factor in utilizing this methodology.

Over the area of the Parkway, some 12 sites were identified for the use of turtle traps. Not all physiographic regions are represented in this group because of the above listed factors.

This method consists of setting nylon mesh hoop-type turtle traps in appropriate habitats. The traps are baited with sardines or fish flavored cat food and are checked hourly while set. Even with these constraints, a trap was lost to thievery at a pond which showed signs of use by fishermen.

Three of the 12 sites were sampled during April and May 1999 with the remaining sites sampled during June 1999. All were sampled again during April and May of 2000 and in June 2000. The results of these surveys may be found in Appendix A of this report. All identified sites were sampled no less than four times during the course of this study providing water levels permitted sampling.

Coverboards (Artificial Shelters)

One of the major disadvantages of minnow, turtle and other "active" traps is that they must be set and monitored on a continual basis. An alternative method of inventorying herpetological communities involves the use of artificial shelters established in systematic arrays in various habitats. This method was originally developed by H. S. Fitch in 1975 and has been utilized extensively to sample reptile and amphibian populations nationwide in a variety of habitats. The major advantages of this approach are that they require no maintenance and they can be checked whenever time permits. These shelters should be very effective in sampling salamanders, lizards, snakes and frogs.

The sampling stratification for this approach in this study consists of 65 sites identified in January 1999 and set up during April and May 1999. At that time, series of coverboard arrays were established in each of the physiographic regions traversed by the Parkway, with at least two replicate plots per habitat. In the larger (over 50 miles long) regions a third plot per habitat was installed with one plot in the southern, one in the central and one in the northern section of the region for each applicable habitat.

The sampling scheme utilized consists of the following; Arrays of coverboards consisting of .66 meter by 1.33 meters sections of exterior plywood were established and set up. Each array consists of 24 boards and was arranged randomly through the habitat block. All were sampled during May 1999, in June and November 1999, in April and May of 2000 and in June 2000 with results appearing in Appendix A of this report. Realistically, arrays should be sampled at least a month after they are set up to allow the boards to age and to adequately compact the vegetation under them for easier visibility of reptiles and amphibians utilizing the shelters. This being the case, results were very spotty for the first sampling, but numbers increased during subsequent visits. During the course of this study each array was checked no less than ten times.

Frog Breeding Surveys

The fact that anuran amphibians congregate for breeding allows for highly effective inventories of these species. These surveys involve the systematic survey of major aquatic habitats during the primary breeding seasons for these species in early spring and early summer.

Sites established under this approach are surveyed by spot lighting at night and by use of an automated data collection technique consisting of using a programmable timer combined with a tape recorder to record frog calls and choruses. The recordings are then taken back to the home station for analysis of calling species.

Some thirty sites have been identified for use of this approach and many were sampled during April and May 1999. The remainder were sampled during June and November 1999 and all were sampled again in April and May 2000 and in June 2000. Due to the narrow nature of the Parkway, it is difficult to place the recorders away from traffic and human sounds. This is affecting the usability of the tapes. The results of the sampling sessions have been fully analyzed and the results appear in Appendix A of this report.

Road Surveys

Many amphibians and reptiles routinely cross roads during their daily activities and investigators have found this approach to be the most effective method of sampling many terrestrial snakes, lizards, turtles, frogs and toads, as well as many semi-aquatic snakes. This approach has been used to successfully census and monitor amphibians and reptiles throughout the country and provides a transferable approach for use at the Parkway.

For purposes of this study, 424 transects were established for road riding. This consists of one transect for each completed mile of the Parkway. The area between milepost 6 and milepost 7, therefore, would be transect #0060 for this investigation. This form of sample stratification serves two purposes; first, it proportions the number of sampling points within each physiographic region to the relative length of the Parkway traversing it and it assures that all habitats adjacent to the Parkway are sampled.

The sampling scheme for this approach consists of driving at slower speeds (10-25 miles per hour) and observing the amphibians and reptiles crossing or otherwise utilizing the roadway. All individuals captured are processed as discussed later in this report. Many individuals, especially lizards, are impossible, or at least hard to capture, so only positively identified specimens are recorded. Also recorded is the habitat adjacent to where the animal was found on the roadway.

During April and May 1999 all transects were sampled four times, three during the day and one at night. During June 1999 all transects were also sampled four times, three during the day and one at night. All transects were also sampled during the day, one time, during November, 1999, four times, three during the day and one at night during April and May 2000 and four times, three during the day and one at night during June 2000 and one time during

November 2000. The results of these samplings are available in Appendix A of this report. During the course of this study all transects were sampled at least 16 times.

Drift Fences

Drift fences are frequently the most productive method of inventorying herpetological communities. Equipped with either pitfall traps, funnel traps or both, studies show that the productivity of drift fences is significantly higher than hand-captures (Gibbons and Semlitsch 1981).

During April and May 1999 35 drift fence arrays were established along the Natchez Trace Parkway. These arrays were set up to sample each terrestrial habitat identified in each of the physiographic regions. Since these traps must be monitored constantly, the traps were not opened during the April/May 1999 time frame. These arrays were run during the summer and winter of 1999 and spring and summer of 2000 and the winter of 2000. Results of the surveys appear in Appendix A of this report.

These arrays were developed using 10 inch aluminum flashing for drift fence material with plastic 5-gallon pails embedded in the ground so that the top was flush with the ground surface being used for pitfalls. Pitfall traps were installed such that lids could be affixed to the pails during times when the traps could not be monitored. Aluminum screen funnel traps and plastic funnel traps used by commercial snake breeders were used to augment the trapping effort at the drift fence sites.

Section IV Processing of Individuals

All reptiles and amphibians captured have been identified to species (many to identifiable subspecies), sexed, measured for length (snout to vent length is becoming the standard for measuring snakes, lizards and amphibians, while carapace length is used for turtles), weighed and checked for reproductive condition. All lengths are recorded in millimeters while weights are recorded in grams. Sexing of snakes is done by probing which has a 96% reliability rate. Lizards are sometimes harder to sex, but anal pores and display markings of males are helpful in this respect. Turtles are sexed by a combination of indented plastron of most male individuals and location of the vent in relation to the end of the shell. Frogs and toads are hard to sex with any degree of reliability outside the breeding season.

Section V Analysis of Survey Methodology Efficiency

Table 1 summarizes the overall efficiency of the seven field methodologies utilized in this survey as well as the efficiency of all seven combined. An efficiency quotient has been established to enumerate this efficiency and is determined by dividing the number of species inventoried by a certain methodology by 106, the total number of species known to occur in the general area of the Natchez Trace Parkway. This would give a numerical value of the likelihood of a given methodology to accomplish a total inventory given the conditions available on the Natchez Trace Parkway during the survey.

Table 1 Field Methodology Efficiency Analysis

Methodology	No. of Species (n)	No. of Individuals	Efficiency Quotient (n/106)
General Herpetological Collecting	27	127	.255
Minnow Traps	14	253	.132
Turtle Trapping	7	66	.066
Coverboards (Artificial Shelters)	20	73	.189
Frog Breeding Surveys	11	110+	.104
Road Surveys	52	408	.491
Drift Fences	13	87	.123
Combined Seven Methodologies	67	1124 +	.632

Table 1 shows very low efficiency quotients for several of the methodologies used in this inventory. This is to be expected as turtle traps, minnow traps, and frog breeding surveys target smaller numbers of species than other methodologies. Each methodology has its own strengths and weaknesses as an inventory devise. These and other potential biases will be discussed in the following paragraphs. Weather is a factor affecting the efficiency of all individual field methods, as well as the combination of the seven. Three species, the spotted salamander, marbled salamander and Eastern spadefoot toad, should be common to abundant throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway. Because of an ongoing drought during the two years of field work for this project, not one individual of any of these species was located. They simply burrowed down into the ground to escape the drought until more palatable weather occurs. This brings about another factor affecting field method efficiency; the fossorial (burrowing or under ground living) nature of many reptiles and amphibians. None of the methodologies used can target these species during drought or cold conditions. The researchers involved with this study feel these two factors affected the lack of locating at least twenty four additional species and accounted for low individual totals in at least thirteen more.

General Herpetological Collecting

Also known as hand collecting, this method is purported to provide the largest number of individuals and species based on comparable inventory projects. This was, however not true of this study as indicated in Table 1. Taxa targeted by this methodology include snakes, lizards, frogs, salamanders and turtles. Secretive, fossorial, canopy-dwelling and deep water species would not be adequately inventoried utilizing this technique and would require more specialized searching methods. Factors influencing the efficiency of this method include the amount of time utilized for each plot, number and experience of observers, area of the plot, topography, local weather, season, date and time of day. In this study the first three factors were standardized over the three hundred plots and efforts were made to visit the plots at varying seasons and times of

day over the course of the project. Weather, as indicated previously, had a detrimental affect on potential species richness and numbers of individuals inventoried using this technique.

Minnow Traps

This field method is an effective means of capturing aquatic amphibians and reptiles, especially tadpoles, frogs, salamanders, salamander larvae and aquatic snakes. During the course of this project this method proved very effective for inventorying these groups. Factors affecting the efficiency of this methodology include trap location (must be able to place trap in water over the funnel entrance), local weather, species susceptibility to the traps and thievery. All original locations were acceptable under the first factor at the time they were established. The drought, however, played havoc with sampling during June and November of both years as over 50% of the sites dried up or were too shallow for trapping after the April/May surveys each year.

The nature of this methodology limits its use to target species of an aquatic nature. It cannot be used to monitor terrestrial or arboreal species. It also limits the size of the target organism in that the entrance to the traps is only one inch in diameter. In that respect, large aquatic reptiles and amphibians could not be inventoried in this manner.

Thievery also produced a bias in this study as 32 traps were stolen from the 66 arrays during the course of the study. It is presumed that fishermen and other local inhabitants removed the traps. At least two traps were removed by raccoons and were found nearby. Two others were washed out by flash flooding during spring surveys. All of these losses affected the total number of trap hours at the array until their loss was noted and they were replaced.

Turtle Trapping

Many species of turtles cannot be effectively sampled by hand collecting. Consequently, an active live trapping program was established in several aquatic habitats on Parkway waters to adequately sample these reptiles. This field method targeted aquatic turtles for inventory and they are the only group of species which could be adequately inventoried using this methodology. Of the fourteen species known to inhabit the area of the Natchez Trace Parkway, half of them were trapped using these traps.

Lack of aquatic habitats with the necessary depth of water (at least 2 ½ feet deep) and the preference of NPS resource managers to not leave turtle traps unattended for any long length of time limited the use of this methodology. Thievery, again was a derisive factor as 25% of the traps set out were stolen.

The size of the mesh in these traps limited the captives to over three inches in diameter. Smaller turtles and aquatic snakes and amphibians could easily swim through the mesh.

Coverboards (Artificial Shelters)

This inventory device can be used in all of the terrestrial habitats of the Natchez Trace Parkway and targets lizards, snakes and terrestrial salamanders and frogs. It has good potential for a wide variety of secretive reptiles and amphibians that normally are found under surface cover. Advantages of this protocol are standard number of cover items of a standard size, limited disturbance to cover items (e.g., logs fall apart with repeated disturbance, natural cover decays and changes character with time) and easy maintenance of cover items. Disadvantages providing bias to the results of a study include the fact that use of a coverboard may vary among species depending on their habits and on the availability of natural cover objects, local weather may adversely affect counts and coverboards may be difficult to relocate in habitats with fast growing vegetation.

The investigators in this study feel that, in most habitats, the Natchez Trace Parkway provides a wealth of natural cover objects ranging from forest duff to logs and rocks. This could significantly reduce use of artificial cover. Weather, again, was a factor. The ongoing drought in the study area produced little rain to provide for the warm, moist microhabitats which attract many species to coverboards. Many species and individuals simply moved underground to wait out the drought. Vegetation hiding the coverboards was not a factor in this inventory because all arrays were flagged with forester's tape and were relatively easy to relocate. Thievery was a factor with some 570 of the 1776 coverboards placed disappearing from the sites and about 175 more damaged by mowers, agricultural machinery and prescribed burning. At the request of Gary Mason of the NPS, damaged and stolen coverboards were not replaced. This would provide a definite bias to the results using this methodology.

Frog Breeding Surveys

These surveys involve the systematic survey of major aquatic habitats during the primary breeding seasons for these species in early spring, early summer and winter. The list of target species is limited to frogs and toads. This methodology proved very successful in adding a number of anuran species to our inventory list which were not picked up by any other method. Advantages include being able to inventory breeding frogs and toads in areas while the observers were elsewhere. Disadvantages include the fact that due to the narrow nature of the Parkway, it is difficult to place the recorders away from traffic and human sounds. This is affecting the usability of some of the tapes. Also, because of the ongoing drought several species simply did not breed during the study, preferring to aestivate under ground until reliable rains come. These species could not be adequately inventoried using this technique.

Road Surveys

Many amphibians and reptiles routinely cross roads during their daily activities and investigators have found this approach to be the most effective method of sampling many terrestrial snakes, lizards, turtles, frogs and toads, as well as many semi-aquatic snakes. Overall, this inventory device proved to be the most efficient methodology used in the course of this project. Road Surveys are most effective for surveying highly mobile reptiles and amphibians as

they cross a road. In general, these animals are migrating to or from a breeding site or are highly mobile while foraging. Because roads are a relatively neutral part of a reptile or amphibian's habitat, road surveys provide a reasonable estimate of the general composition of assemblages of these animals.

Bias is presented by a number of limitations of this methodology. Sedentary species with restricted home ranges may not be sampled in their usual proportions in the assemblage, because they are quickly eliminated from the roads. This would apply to many of the small plethodonid salamanders species which should have been found on the Parkway. Small immobile species are harder to see from a moving vehicle than are large active species. Habitat specialists, especially arboreal or totally aquatic species would not be adequately inventoried. Because this method requires a road and car, habitats in primary forests and habitats between roads cannot be surveyed with this technique. Since warm, rainy or humid days provide optimal conditions for application of this technique, once again, the dry weather induced a bias into the use of this methodology.

Drift Fences

Drift fences intercept reptiles and amphibians moving on the surface of the ground and redirect them into a pitfall or funnel traps. Traps without fences act in a similar manner, but individual traps intercept only a few centimeters of ground versus several meters for a drift fence. These arrays target terrestrial amphibians, turtles, lizards and snakes and, in general, are sufficient to provide a comparison of relative abundance among an assemblage of these species. There are, however, several biases which would affect the efficiency of this methodology. Biases for trap avoidance or trap attractiveness must be taken into account. Funnel and pitfall traps limit the size of organism able to be caught in them. Most funnel traps have entrances of one inch or less, thus eliminating snakes or animals of greater girth from the inventory. Large snakes are able to easily escape pitfall traps, as are anurans that are strong jumpers or climbers (e.g., *Acris*, *Hyla* and most *Rana*). Time spent on this methodology also limited the effectiveness of this device. NPS personnel felt (and rightly so) that animals should not have to spend any more time than necessary in the traps. Therefore, these arrays were run only when researchers could be in the near vicinity working on other aspects of the project. Vogt and Hine recommend utilizing this technique most opportunistically after rains for best results. Again, the weather inserted a bias with the drought which was taking place during the study. At least eleven species of terrestrial salamanders and two species of terrestrial anurans may have been missed by this methodology because they were simply burrowed in the ground during the time of the study and were not active on the surface. They quite possibly would have been inventoried during a more "normal" year.

Seven Combined Methodologies

The seven combined field techniques used in the course of this study located 63.2% of the possible species to be found in the area of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Weather was the predominant factor in this low percentage. The dry weather affected the efficiency of each of the seven methodologies. During a year of average rainfall in the area of the Parkway many of the fossorial species should be accounted for by one or more field technique when they come up to

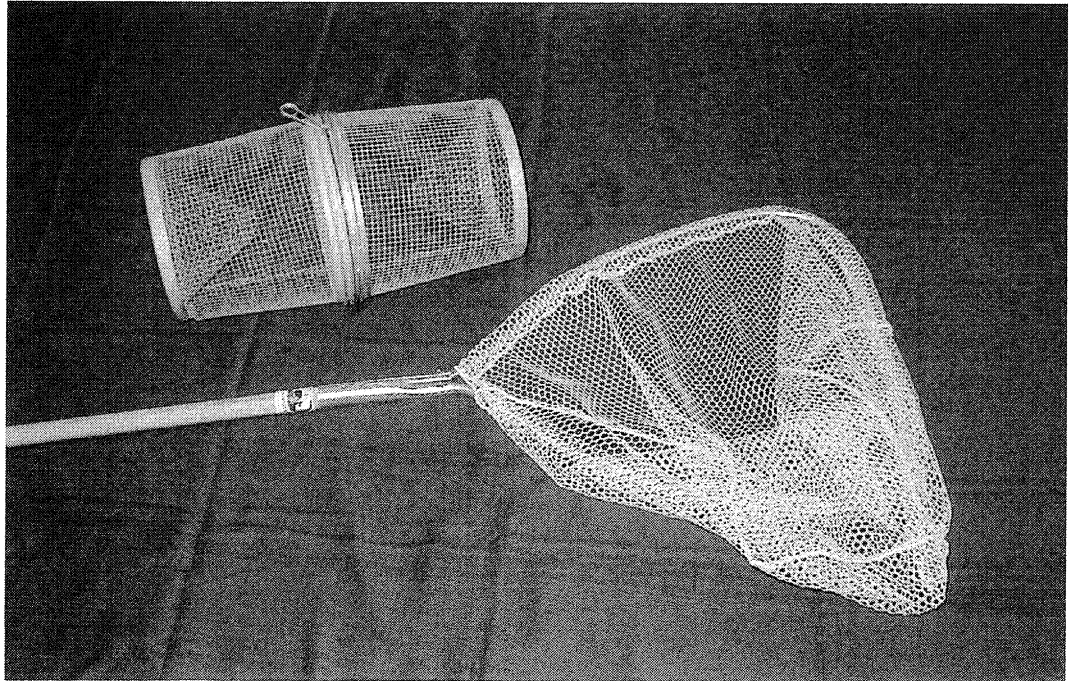


Fig. 1 Gee minnow trap and dipnet utilized for inventorying aquatic herps



Fig. 2 Turtle trap for inventorying aquatic turtles

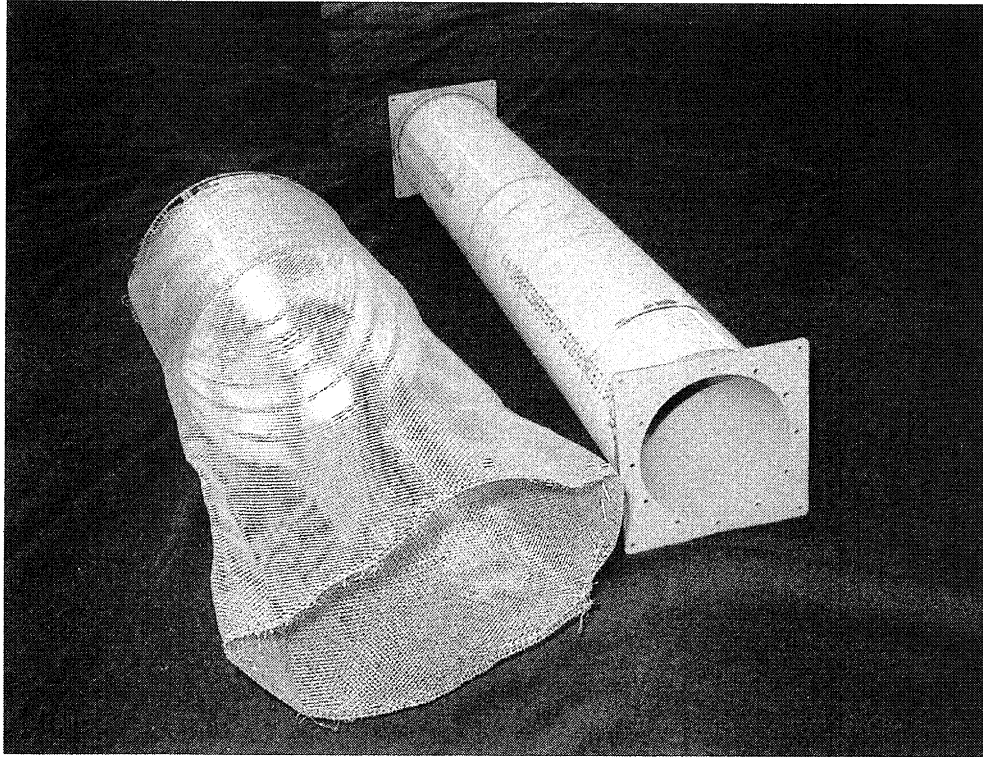


Fig. 3 Snake traps utilized to supplement pitfalls at drift fence sites

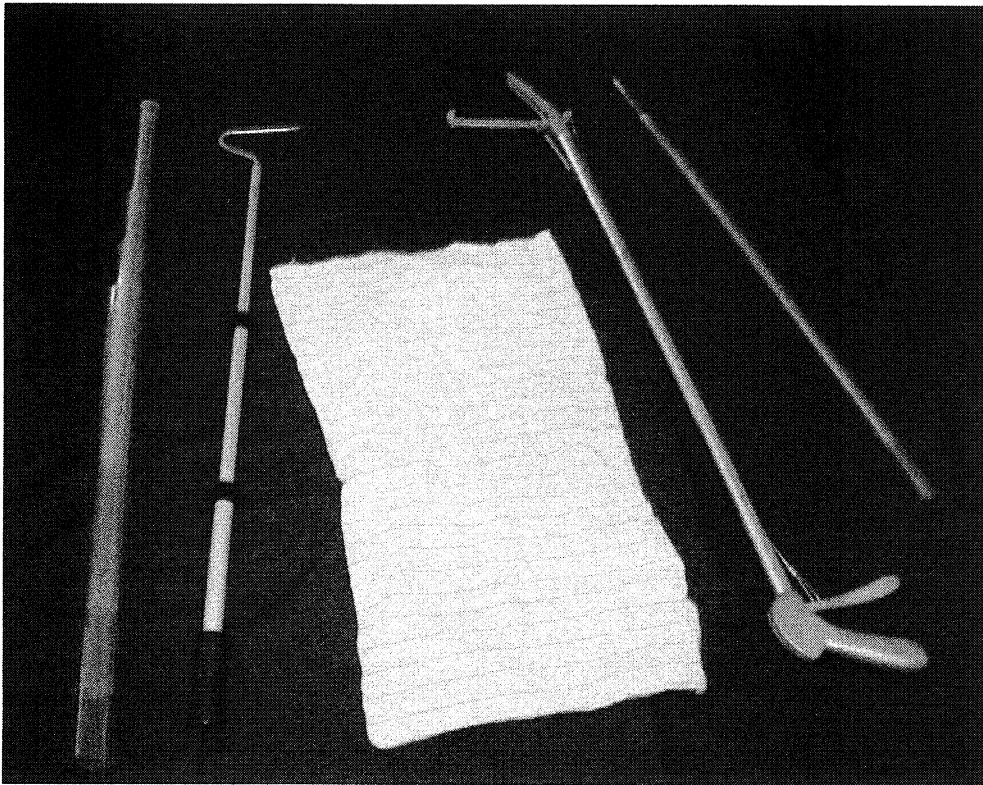


Fig. 4 Restraining tubes, snake nook, bag, and tongs for working with snakes



Fig. 5 Checking a coverboard



Fig. 6 Weighing a Corn Snake

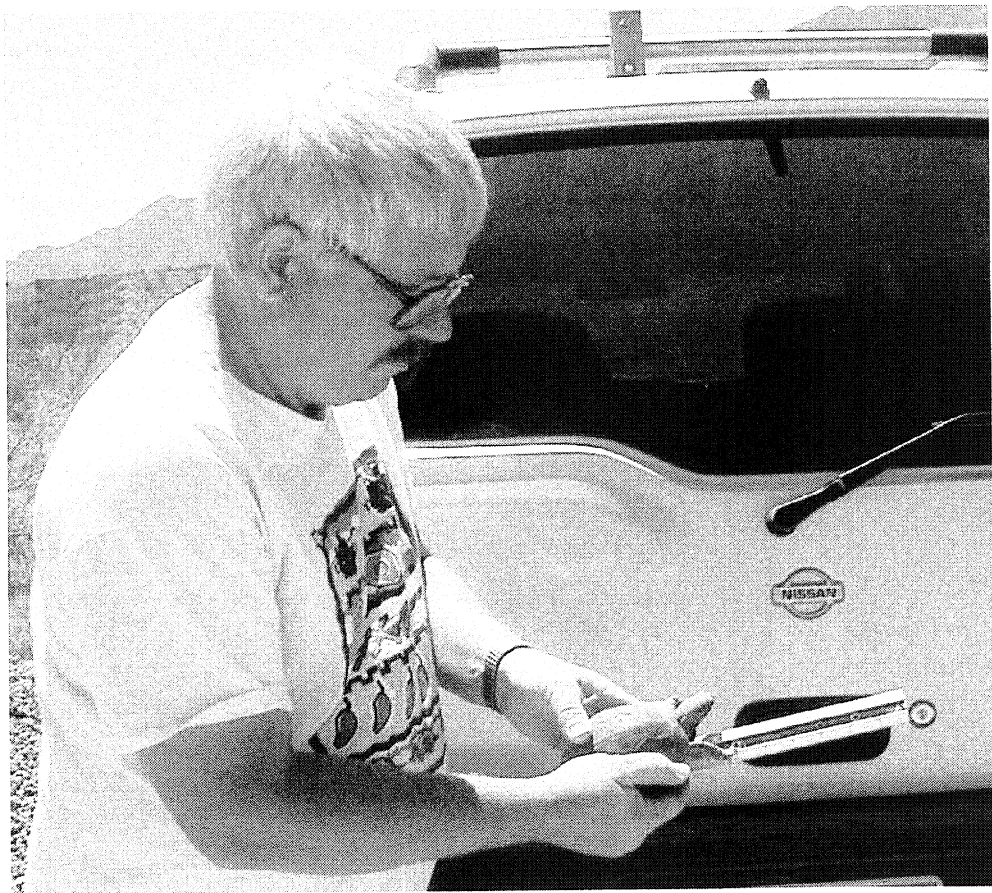


Fig. 7 Measuring a Three-toed Box Turtle

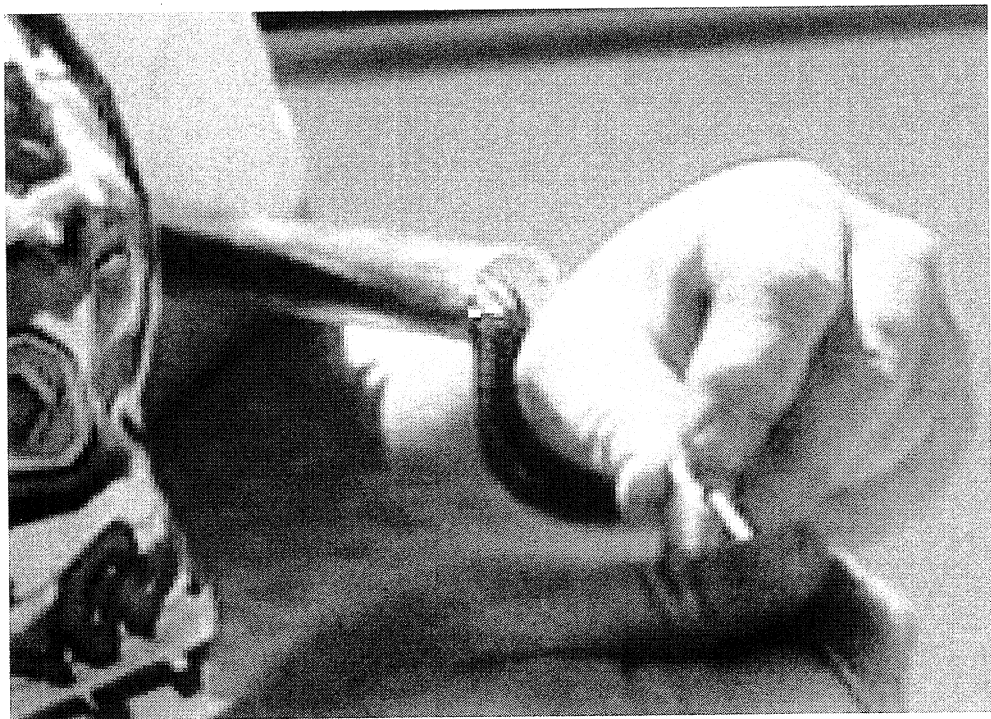


Fig. 8 Probing a snake to determine sex.

breed or after rain events. They simply cannot be inventoried when they are under ground. According to Vogt and Hine 80% of the species is to be expected in the southeastern United States using the selection of field methodologies involved in this study.

Section VI Analysis of Species Richness and Relative Abundance

The following tables and text analyze the species richness and relative abundance of the reptiles and amphibians found on the Natchez Trace Parkway in four contexts; parkwide, ecosystem province level, physiographic region level and at the habitat level. The numbers in the tables reflect the relative abundance of that species compared to other species within that assemblage. This number is acquired by dividing the number of individuals found by the number of sampling points located within that geographic area or habitat (Jones, 1988).

Table 2 Relative Abundance Parkwide

Species	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance Factor
Red-eared Slider	<i>Chrysemys scripta elegans</i>	0.129
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana utricularia</i>	0.109
Southern Cricket Frog	<i>Acris gryllus</i>	0.083
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>	0.083
Bronze Frog	<i>Rana clamitans clamitans</i>	0.082
Three-toed Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina triunguis</i>	0.061
Ground Skink	<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	0.054
Southern Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	0.040
Northern Cricket Frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>	0.040
Red-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	0.038
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	0.036
Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	0.035
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>	0.034
Corn Snake	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	0.026
Speckled Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki</i>	0.024
Eastern Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	0.024
Green Anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	0.023
Slimy Salamander	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	0.022
Rough Green Snake	<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	0.019
Midland Water Snake	<i>Natrix sipedon pleuralis</i>	0.019
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	0.019
Smooth Softshell Turtle	<i>Trionyx muticus</i>	0.018
Gray Tree Frog Complex	<i>Hyla versicolor and Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	0.018
Southern Copperhead	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix</i>	0.017
Diamond-backed Water Snake	<i>Natrix rhombifera</i>	0.016

Table 2 Relative Abundance Parkwide (Continued)

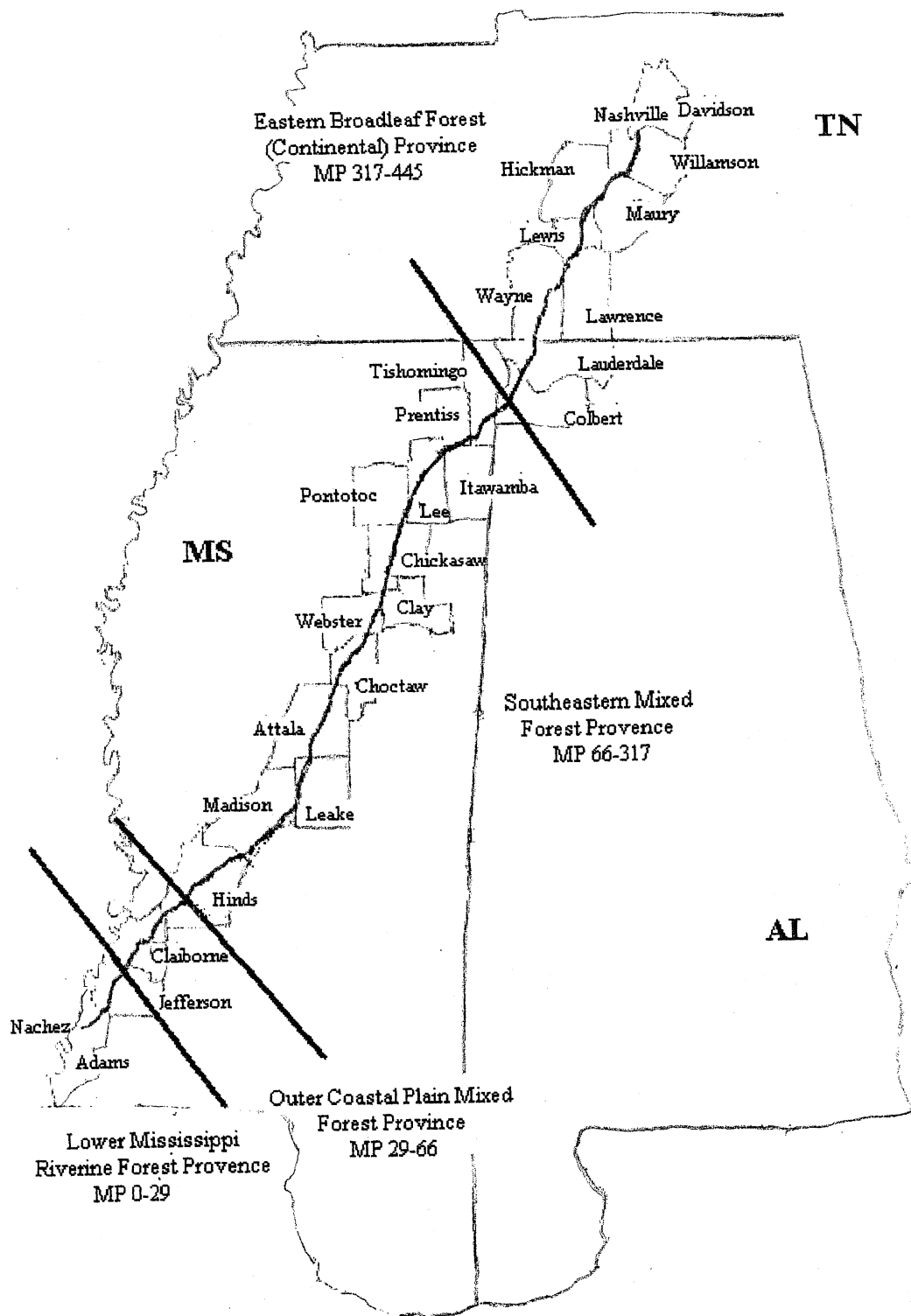
Species	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance Factor
Eastern Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	0.015
Western Cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma</i>	0.014
Northern Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor constrictor</i>	0.014
Broad-headed Skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>	0.014
Chicken Turtle	<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	0.013
American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>	0.012
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	<i>Natrix erythrogaster flavigaster</i>	0.011
Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>	0.010
Gray Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta spiloides</i>	0.010
Black Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus niger</i>	0.010
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	0.009
Squirrel Tree Frog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	0.008
Southern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i>	0.007
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	0.007
Mud Snake	<i>Farancia abacura</i>	0.007
Northern Water Snake	<i>Natrix sipedon sipedon</i>	0.006
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	0.005
Western Lesser Siren	<i>Siren intermedia nettingi</i>	0.004
Eastern Hognose Snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>	0.004
Stinkpot	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	0.004
Eastern Ribbon Snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	0.004
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>	0.004
American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	0.004
Fowler's Toad	<i>Bufo woodhousei fowleri</i>	0.002
Eastern Worm Snake	<i>Carphaphis amoenus</i>	0.002
Northern Red Salamander	<i>Pseudotriton ruber ruber</i>	0.001
Rainbow Snake	<i>Farancia erytrogramma</i>	0.001
Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macrolemys temmincki</i>	0.001
Eastern Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</i>	0.001
Yellow-bellied Slider	<i>Chrysemys scripta scripta</i>	0.001
Green Tree Frog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	0.001
Mississippi Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys kohni</i>	0.001
Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus atricaudatus</i>	0.001
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	0.001
Upland Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris triseriata feriarum</i>	0.001
Black Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta</i>	0.001
Mole Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata</i>	0.001

Table 2 Relative Abundance Parkwide (Continued)

Species	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance Factor
Mole Salamander	<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>	0.001
Slider	<i>Chrysemys concinna</i>	0.001
Smooth Earth Snake	<i>Virginia valeriae</i>	0.001
Razor-backed Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus carinatus</i>	0.001
Three-toed Amphiuma	<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	0.001

Table 3 Species Richness Analysis

<u>Level of Analysis</u>	<u>Number of Species</u>
Parkwide	67
Ecosystem Province	
Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province	27
Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest Province	31
Southeastern Mixed Forest Province	56
Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province	35
Physiographic Region	
Mississippi Alluvial Plain	27
Loess Hills	31
Long Leaf Pine Hills	20
Jackson Prairie	18
North Central Mississippi Hills	46
Flatwoods	9
Black Prairie	25
Pontotoc Hills	16
Fall Line Hills	30
Tennessee Valley	7
West Tennessee Plain	29
Nashville Basin	15
General Habitat	
Stream	31
Lake	27
Swamp	21



Prepared by Nancy J. Hays, Accipiter Biological Consultants

Figure 1 The Four Ecosystem Provinces Traversed by the Natchez Trace Parkway

Table 3 Species Richness Analysis (Continued)

<u>Level of Analysis</u>	<u>Number of Species</u>
General Habitat	
Riparian Woodland	28
Bottomland Hardwood Woodland	15
Upland Hardwood Woodland	35
Upland Pine Woodland	11
Mixed Hardwood-Pine Woodland	33
Red Cedar Woodland	1
Prairie	19
Fallow Agricultural Field	5
Active Agricultural Field	3

As Tables 2 and 3 indicate, 67 reptile and amphibian taxa were located on the Natchez Trace Parkway during 1999-2000. Species richness in the various ecosystem provinces and physiographic regions seem to reflect a correlation between the number of species found and the number of miles (and thus the number of sampling points) each unit traverses the Parkway. Species richness in the various habitats also reflected a correlation between the number of species found and the number of sampling points within that habitat.

Table 4 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Four Ecosystem Provinces

Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Bronze Frog	0.525	Red-eared Slider	0.253
Green Anole	0.130	Southern Leopard Frog	0.171
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.109	Bronze Frog	0.098
Speckled Kingsnake	0.093	Ground Skink	0.095
Ground Skink	0.074	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.095
Eastern Fence Lizard	0.056	Southern Black Racer	0.081
Five-lined Skink	0.056	Corn Snake	0.068
Southern Black Racer	0.056	Five-lined Skink	0.068
Midland Water Snake	0.050	Green Anole	0.068
American Toad	0.049	Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.049
Bullfrog	0.033	Southern Copperhead	0.041
Southern Cricket Frog	0.033	Western Cottonmouth	0.038
Southern Leopard Frog	0.033	Northern Cricket Frog	0.037
Broad-headed Skink	0.019	Squirrel Tree Frog	0.037

**Table 4 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the
Four Ecosystem Provinces (Continued)**

Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Corn Snake	0.019	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.027
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.019	Midland Water Snake	0.025
Gray Rat Snake	0.019	Bullfrog	0.024
Rough Green Snake	0.019	Southern Cricket Frog	0.024
Chicken Turtle	0.018	Broad-headed Skink	0.014
Common Snapping Turtle	0.018	Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.014
Mississippi Map Turtle	0.018	Gray Rat Snake	0.014
Red-eared Slider	0.018	Mud Snake	0.014
Southern Painted Turtle	0.018	Northern Black Racer	0.014
Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.018	Speckled Kingsnake	0.014
Western Cottonmouth	0.017	Slimy Salamander	0.013
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.016	Eastern Mud Turtle	0.013
Green Tree Frog	0.016	Southern Painted Turtle	0.013
		Alligator Snapping Turtle	0.013
		Stinkpot	0.013
		Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.013
		Spring Peeper	0.012

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Red-eared Slider	0.188	Eastern Box Turtle	0.108
Southern Cricket Frog	0.138	Green Frog	0.104
Southern Leopard Frog	0.132	Northern Cricket Frog	0.066
Green Frog	0.094	Southern Leopard Frog	0.062
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.083	Bullfrog	0.046
Red-spotted Newt	0.073	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.046
Bronze Frog	0.066	Northern Black Racer	0.041
Ground Skink	0.065	Gray Tree Frog	0.035
Southern Black Racer	0.053	Black Kingsnake	0.029
Five-lined Skink	0.035	Slimy Salamander	0.027
Bullfrog	0.034	Corn Snake	0.025
Northern Cricket Frog	0.032	Ground Skink	0.025
Rough Green Snake	0.031	Five-lined Skink	0.021
Speckled Kingsnake	0.031	Northern Water Snake	0.020

**Table 4 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the
Four Ecosystem Provinces (Continued)**

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.030	Midland Water Snake	0.012
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.026	Broad-headed Skink	0.008
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.026	Fowler's Toad	0.008
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.025	Common Snapping Turtle	0.008
Slimy Salamander	0.024	Eastern Garter Snake	0.008
Corn Snake	0.022	Eastern Worm Snake	0.008
Chicken Turtle	0.022	Red-eared Slider	0.008
Southern Copperhead	0.022	Spring Peeper	0.008
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.020	Mole Salamander	0.004
Broad-headed Skink	0.018	Eastern Hognose Snake	0.004
Midland Water Snake	0.018	Black Rat Snake	0.004
Western Cottonmouth	0.018	Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.004
Green Anole	0.016	Mole Kingsnake	0.004
Gray Tree Frog	0.015	Rough Green Snake	0.004
American Toad	0.013	Southern Copperhead	0.004
Gray Rat Snake	0.013	Bronze Frog	0.004
Common Snapping Turtle	0.011	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.004
Mud Snake	0.011	Eastern Milk Snake	0.004
Spring Peeper	0.011	Smooth Earth Snake	0.004
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.011	American Toad	0.004
Eastern Fence Lizard	0.009	Western Lesser Siren	0.004
Southern Painted Turtle	0.009		
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	0.008		
Squirrel Tree Frog	0.008		
American Alligator	0.007		
Western Lesser Siren	0.007		
Eastern Box Turtle	0.004		
Stinkpot	0.004		
Eastern Garter Snake	0.004		
Rainbow Snake	0.002		
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.002		
Slider	0.002		
Northern Black Racer	0.002		
Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.002		
Black Kingsnake	0.002		
Three-toed Amphiuma	0.002		

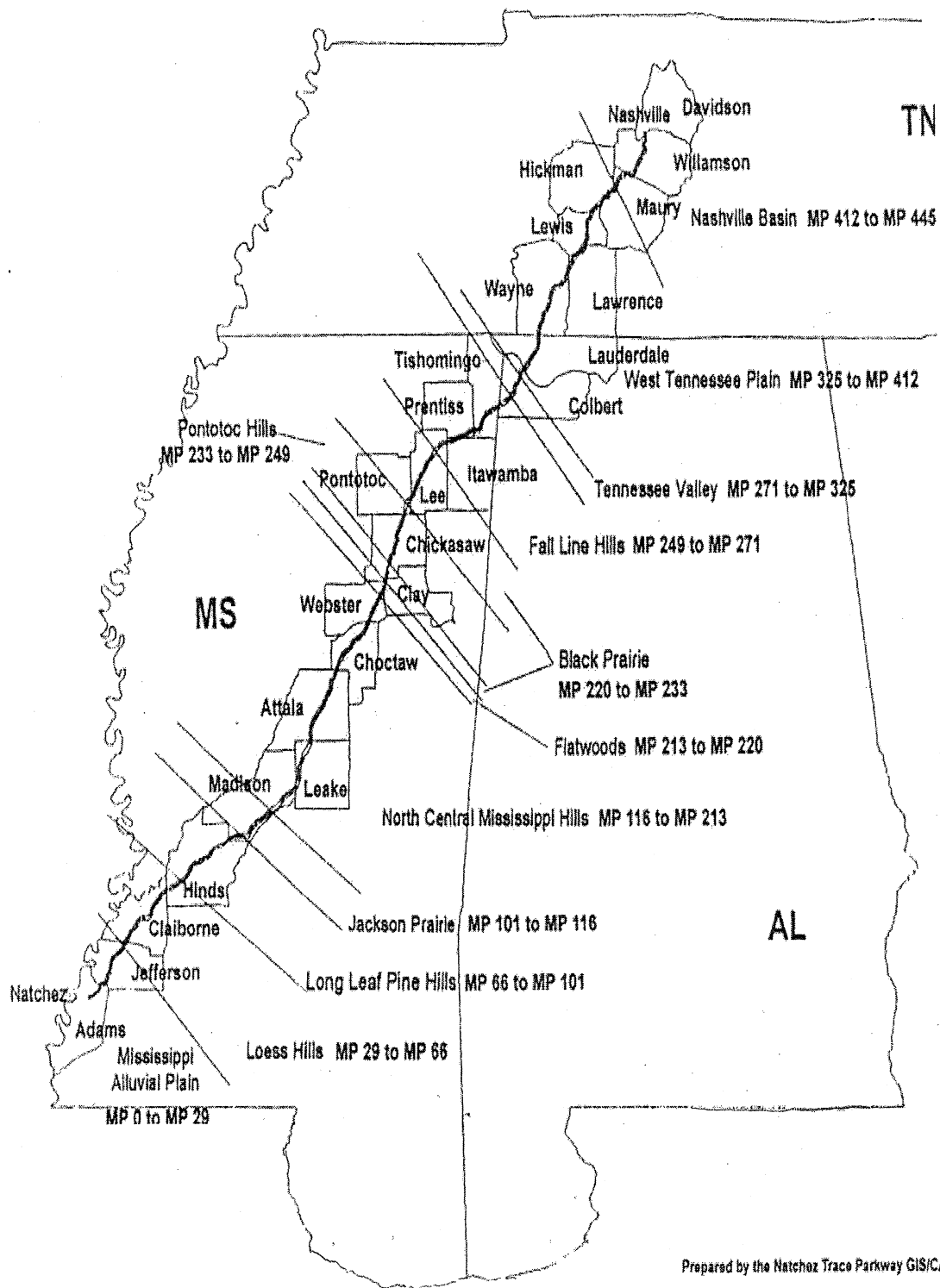


Figure 2 The Twelve Physiographic Regions Traversed by the Natchez Trace Parkway

**Table 4 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the
Four Ecosystem Provinces (Continued)**

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Canebrake Rattlesnake	0.002
Upland Chorus Frog	0.002
Northern Red Salamander	0.002
Razor-backed Musk Turtle	0.002
Yellow-bellied Slider	0.002
Ringneck Snake	0.002

The relative abundance of the reptiles and amphibians identified in the twelve physiographic regions transversed by the Natchez Trace Parkway are represented in the columns of Table 5 below as they occur from south to north on the Parkway. **Please Note:** The Mississippi Alluvial Plain is represented above under the Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province and the Loess Hills is represented above under the Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest Province. These two regions form 100% of their respective ecosystem provinces and so the species richness and relative abundance factors remain the same.

**Table 5 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Physiographic
Regions of the Natchez Trace Parkway**

Long Leaf Pine Hills Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Jackson Prairie Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Bronze Frog	0.172	Red-eared Slider	0.294
Bullfrog	0.138	Southern Cricket Frog	0.189
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.096	Green Anole	0.125
American Toad	0.086	Ground Skink	0.125
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.069	Chicken Turtle	0.089
Green Anole	0.058	Midland Water Snake	0.086
Ground Skink	0.058	Bronze Frog	0.081
Southern Black Racer	0.058	Rough Green Snake	0.067
Speckled Kingsnake	0.058	Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.057
Red-eared Slider	0.056	Broad-headed Skink	0.033
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.054	Five-lined Skink	0.031
Corn Snake	0.038	Rainbow Snake	0.031
Rough Green Snake	0.038	Southern Black Racer	0.031
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.019	Speckled Kingsnake	0.031
Five-lined Skink	0.019	Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.029

Table 5 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Physiographic Regions of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Long Leaf Pine Hills Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Jackson Prairie Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Common Snapping Turtle	0.019	Red-spotted Newt	0.029
Southern Copperhead	0.019	Western Cottonmouth	0.029
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.018	Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.029
Midland Water Snake	0.018		
Western Cottonmouth	0.018		
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.018		

North Central Mississippi Hills Species	Relative Abundance Factor	North Central Mississippi Hills Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Southern Cricket Frog	0.293	Red-spotted Newt	0.017
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.145	American Alligator	0.011
Red-eared Slider	0.124	Chicken Turtle	0.011
Bronze Frog	0.078	Southern Painted Turtle	0.011
Southern Black Racer	0.078	Stinkpot	0.011
Ground Skink	0.063	Slider	0.006
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.044	Yellow-bellied Slider	0.006
Northern Cricket Frog	0.044	Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.006
Green Frog	0.044	Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.006
Rough Green Snake	0.042	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	0.006
Slimy Salamander	0.039	Corn Snake	0.006
Speckled Kingsnake	0.036	Western Lesser Siren	0.006
Western Cottonmouth	0.033	Three-toed Amphiuma	0.006
Gray Tree Frog	0.030	Eastern Garter Snake	0.006
Spring Peeper	0.029	Gray Rat Snake	0.006
Southern Copperhead	0.024	Southern Leopard Frog	0.005
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.023	Upland Chorus Frog	0.005
Common Snapping Turtle	0.022	Five-lined Skink	0.001
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.022	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.001
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.022		
Bullfrog	0.020		
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	0.020		
Squirrel Tree Frog	0.020		
Broad-headed Skink	0.019		
Mud Snake	0.018		
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.017		

Table 5 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Physiographic Regions of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Flatwoods Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Black Prairie Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Ground Skink	0.250	Gray Tree Frog	0.012
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.188		
Slimy Salamander	0.111	Pontotoc Hills Species	
Five-lined Skink	0.067		
Red-eared Slider	0.063	Five-lined Skink	0.161
Southern Copperhead	0.063	Corn Snake	0.097
Bronze Frog	0.056	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.097
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	00.56	Ground Skink	0.065
Corn Snake	0.036	Red-eared Slider	0.065
		Southern Black Racer	0.065
Black Prairie Species		Gray Rat Snake	0.032
		Eastern Fence Lizard	0.032
Red-eared Slider	0.425	Mud Snake	0.032
Southern Leopard Frog	0.152	Eastern Box Turtle	0.032
Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.110	Ringneck Snake	0.032
Bronze Frog	0.063	Rough Green Snake	0.032
Gray Rat Snake	0.056	Speckled Kingsnake	0.032
Southern Copperhead	0.056	Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.029
Bullfrog	0.051	Green Frog	0.029
Ground Skink	0.042	Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.029
Five-lined Skink	0.042		
Southern Black Racer	0.042	Fall Line Hills Species	
Midland Water Snake	0.038		
Slimy Salamander	0.038	Southern Leopard Frog	0.582
Southern Painted Turtle	0.028	Green Frog	0.408
Corn Snake	0.028	Red-spotted Newt	0.319
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.028	Red-eared Slider	0.205
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.026	Northern Cricket Frog	0.082
Speckled Kingsnake	0.014	Southern Cricket Frog	0.061
Canebrake Rattlesnake	0.014	Chicken Turtle	0.057
Rough Green Snake	0.014	Five-lined Skink	0.047
Western Cottonmouth	0.014	Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.045
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.014	Broad-headed Skink	0.035
Broad-headed Skink	0.014	Eastern Mud Turtle	0.023
Eastern Garter Snake	0.013	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.023
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.013	Southern Black Racer	0.023

Table 5 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Physiographic Regions of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Fall Line Hills Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor	West Tennessee Plains Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Speckled Kingsnake	0.023	Northern Black Racer	0.049
Western Lesser Siren	0.022	Gray Tree Frog	0.040
Midland Water Snake	0.021	Slimy Salamander	0.034
American Toad	0.020	Corn Snake	0.031
Bullfrog	0.020	Black Kingsnake	0.030
Corn Snake	0.012	Northern Water Snake	0.029
Mud Snake	0.012	Midland Water Snake	0.017
Ground Skink	0.012	Broad-headed Skink	0.012
Eastern Box Turtle	0.012	Eastern Garter Snake	0.012
Rough Green Snake	0.012	Five-lined Skink	0.012
Black Kingsnake	0.012	Fowler's Toad	0.011
Northern Black Racer	0.012	Spring Peeper	0.011
American Alligator	0.011	American Toad	0.006
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.011	Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.006
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.011	Mole Salamander	0.006
Northern Red Salamander	0.011	Red-eared Slider	0.006
Gray Tree Frog	0.010	Rough Green Snake	0.006
		Southern Copperhead	0.006
Tennessee Valley Species		Ground Skink	0.006
		Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.006
Eastern Box Turtle	0.158	Bronze Frog	0.006
Ground Skink	0.158	Common Snapping Turtle	0.006
Northern Black Racer	0.105	Western Lesser Siren	0.006
Eastern Worm Snake	0.053		
Corn Snake	0.053		
Red-eared Slider	0.053		
Slimy Salamander	0.050		
West Tennessee Plains Species			
Green Frog	0.147		
Northern Cricket Frog	0.096		
Eastern Box Turtle	0.074		
Southern Leopard Frog	0.073		
Bullfrog	0.068		
Eastern Fence Lizard	0.049		

Table 5 Relative Abundance of Reptiles and Amphibians Within the Physiographic Regions of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Nashville Basin Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Eastern Box Turtle	0.183
Eastern Fence Lizard	0.050
Five-lined Skink	0.050
Southern Leopard Frog	0.048
Ground Skink	0.033
Gray Tree Frog	0.032
Eastern Milk Snake	0.017
Eastern Worm Snake	0.017
Common Snapping Turtle	0.017
Black Kingsnake	0.017
Black Rat Snake	0.017
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.017
Mole Kingsnake	0.017
Smooth Earth Snake	0.017
Green Frog	0.016

Table 6 below summarizes the reptile and amphibian species found in the twelve general habitats along the length of the Natchez Trace Parkway and their relative abundance within that habitat. The numbers in parenthesis after the habitat name indicates the total number of sampling points in that habitat over the length of the parkway.

Table 6 Relative Abundance of Retile and Amphibian Species in the Twelve General Habitats Along the Natchez Trace Parkway

Stream (105) Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Lake (46) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Southern Leopard Frog	0.333	Red-eared Slider	1.283
Green Frog	0.295	Southern Leopard Frog	1.217
Bullfrog	0.210	Bronze Frog	0.848
Bronze Frog	0.200	Red-spotted Newt	0.609
Red-eared Slider	0.200	Green Frog	0.565
Southern Cricket Frog	0.200	Southern Cricket Frog	0.217
Midland Water Snake	0.105	Chicken Turtle	0.174
Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.067	Smooth Softshell Turtle	0.174

Table 6 Relative Abundance of Reptile and Amphibian Species in the Twelve General Habitats Along the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Stream (105) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor	Lake (46) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.038	Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.087
Northern Cricket Frog	0.029	Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.087
Northern Water Snake	0.029	Green Anole	0.087
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.029	Midland Water Snake	0.087
Western Cottonmouth	0.029	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.065
Chicken Turtle	0.019	Northern Cricket Frog	0.065
Ground Skink	0.019	Southern Painted Turtle	0.065
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.019	Bullfrog	0.043
Five-lined Skink	0.019	Common Snapping Turtle	0.043
Rough Green Snake	0.019	Western Cottonmouth	0.043
Common Snapping Turtle	0.019	Ground Skink	0.022
Red-spotted Newt	0.019	Mississippi Map Turtle	0.022
Eastern Garter Snake	0.010	Broad-headed Skink	0.022
Gray Tree Frog	0.010	Eastern Mud Turtle	0.022
Broad-headed Skink	0.010	Spring Peeper	0.022
Gray Rat Snake	0.010	Stinkpot	0.022
Spring Peeper	0.010	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.022
Stinkpot	0.010	Five-lined Skink	0.022
Three-toed Amphiuma	0.010	Yellow-bellied Watersnake	0.022
Black Kingsnake	0.010		
Upland Chorus Frog	0.010		
Green Tree Frog	0.010		
Yellow-bellied Watersnake	0.010		

Swamp (39) Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Riparian Woodland (75) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Southern Cricket Frog	0.385	Southern Cricket Frog	0.360
Bronze Frog	0.282	Northern Cricket Frog	0.227
Red-eared Slider	0.256	Southern Leopard Frog	0.147
Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.231	Gray Tree Frog	0.120
Northern Cricket Frog	0.231	Five-lined Skink	0.093
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	0.103	Green Anole	0.093
Green Frog	0.103	Green Frog	0.093
Green Tree Frog	0.103	American Toad	0.067

Table 6 Relative Abundance of Retile and Amphibian Species in the Twelve General Habitats Along the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Swamp (39) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor	Riparian Woodland (75) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Western Lesser Siren	0.103	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.067
Bullfrog	0.077	Bird-voiced Tree Frog	0.067
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.077	Bullfrog	0.053
Western Cottonmouth	0.077	Green Tree Frog	0.053
Mud Snake	0.051	Red-eared Slider	0.053
Gray Tree Frog	0.051	Bronze Frog	0.040
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.051	Eastern Box Turtle	0.027
Red-spotted Newt	0.026	Broad-headed Skink	0.027
Southern Copperhead	0.026	Ground Skink	0.027
American Alligator	0.026	Gray Rat Snake	0.027
Southern Painted Turtle	0.026	Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.027
Midland Water Snake	0.026	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.027
Eastern Ribbon Snake	0.026	Rough Green Snake	0.027
		Squirrel Tree Frog	0.027
		Corn Snake	0.013
		Rainbow Snake	0.013
		Spring Peeper	0.013
		Alligator Snapping Turtle	0.013
		Southern Black Racer	0.013
		Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.013

Bottomland Hardwood Woodland (37) Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Upland Pine Woodland (48) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Spring Peeper	0.162	Five-lined Skink	0.167
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.108	Southern Black Racer	0.083
American Alligator	0.054	Ground Skink	0.042
Southern Painted Turtle	0.054	Eastern Hognose Snake	0.021
Green Anole	0.027	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.021
Mud Snake	0.027	Eastern Worm Snake	0.021
Northern Cricket Frog	0.027	Slimy Salamander	0.021
Razor-backed Musk Turtle	0.027	Speckled Kingsnake	0.021
Red-eared Slider	0.027	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.021
Southern Cricket Frog	0.027	Western Cottonmouth	0.021
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.027	Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.021

Table 6 Relative Abundance of Retile and Amphibian Species in the Twelve General Habitats Along the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Bottomland Hardwood Woodland (37) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor	Red Cedar Woodland (6) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.027	Five lined Skink	0.167
Speckled Kingsnake	0.027		
Chicken Turtle	0.027		
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.027		

Upland Hardwood Woodland (221) Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Mixed Hardwood-Pine Woodland (202) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Eastern Box Turtle	0.081	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.129
Southern Black Racer	0.063	Ground Skink	0.099
Northern Black Racer	0.054	Slimy Salamander	0.074
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.050	Corn Snake	0.064
Ground Skink	0.036	Southern Black Racer	0.064
Eastern Fence Lizard	0.032	Speckled Kingsnake	0.059
Southern Copperhead	0.032	Red-eared Slider	0.040
Five-lined Skink	0.023	Rough Green Snake	0.035
Gray Tree Frog	0.023	Southern Copperhead	0.035
Corn Snake	0.018	Eastern Box Turtle	0.025
Red-eared Slider	0.018	American Toad	0.020
Southern Leopard Frog	0.018	Broad-headed Skink	0.020
Black Kingsnake	0.014	Eastern Fence Lizard	0.020
Northern Cricket Frog	0.014	Green Anole	0.020
Rough Green Snake	0.014	Squirrel Tree Frog	0.020
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.014	Gray Rat Snake	0.015
Fowler's Toad	0.009	Mud Snake	0.010
Gray Rat Snake	0.009	Five-lined Skink	0.010
Slimy Salamander	0.009	Black Kingsnake	0.005
Western Cottonmouth	0.009	Red-spotted Newt	0.005
Green Anole	0.005	Ringneck Snake	0.005
Northern Red Salamander	0.005	Northern Cricket Frog	0.005
Northern Water Snake	0.005	Midland Water Snake	0.005
Mole Salamander	0.005	Eastern Garter Snake	0.005
Green Frog	0.005	Southern Cricket Frog	0.005
Eastern Mud Turtle	0.005	Southern Leopard Frog	0.005
Eastern Milk Snake	0.005	Slider	0.005

Table 6 Relative Abundance of Retile and Amphibian Species in the Twelve General Habitats Along the Natchez Trace Parkway (Continued)

Upland Hardwood Woodland (221) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor	Mixed Hardwood-Pine Woodland (202) Species (Continued)	Relative Abundance Factor
Southern Cricket Frog	0.005	Common Snapping Turtle	0.005
Mud Snake	0.005	Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.005
Eastern Worm Snake	0.005	Black Rat Snake	0.005
Smooth Earth Snake	0.005	Stinkpot	0.005
Speckled Kingsnake	0.005	Canebrake Rattlesnake	0.005
Eastern Garter Snake	0.005	Western Cottonmouth	0.005
American Toad	0.005		
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.005		

Prairie (29) Species	Relative Abundance Factor	Fallow Agricultural Field (56) Species	Relative Abundance Factor
Ground Skink	0.207	Red-eared Slider	0.036
Broad-headed Skink	0.138	Five-lined Skink	0.018
Corn Snake	0.103	Common Snapping Turtle	0.018
Five-lined Skink	0.103	Southern Black Racer	0.018
Black Kingsnake	0.069	Three-toed Box Turtle	0.018
Red-eared Slider	0.069		
Speckled Kingsnake	0.069	Active Agricultural Field (25) Species	
Three-toed Box Turtle	0.069		
Mole Kingsnake	0.034	Red-eared Slider	0.080
Diamond-backed Water Snake	0.034	Eastern Box Turtle	0.040
Rough Green Snake	0.034	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.040
Southern Black Racer	0.034		
Southern Cricket Frog	0.034		
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	0.034		
Slimy Salamander	0.034		
Common Snapping Turtle	0.034		
Eastern Hognose Snake	0.034		
Western Cottonmouth	0.034		
Yellow-bellied Water Snake	0.034		

Section VII Threatened and Endangered Species and Species in Need of Management

The Natchez Trace parkway transverses portions of the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) lists eight species with ranges in those three states. These include the Gopher Tortoise, Alabama Red-bellied Turtle, Flattened Musk Turtle, Eastern Indigo Snake and Red Hills Salamander in Alabama, the Ringed Sawback Turtle and Yellow-blotched Sawback Turtle in Mississippi and the Bog Turtle in Tennessee. Of these species, only the Ringed Sawback Turtle includes a portion of the Parkway in its distribution. This turtle occurs only in the Pearl River drainage with possible intrusion into the Parkway between mileposts 108 and 150. No individuals of this species were identified during this inventory process. No Federally listed threatened or endangered reptile or amphibian species were identified during this inventory.

In addition to the ESA listed species, each state also lists species as monitored, protected or as species in need of management within each individual state. These species are listed below with discussion regarding the findings of these inventory surveys relating to the listed species.

Mississippi lists the following species as **endangered**:

Dusky Gopher Frog	Black-knobbed Sawback Turtle
Cave Salamander	Gopher Tortoise
Green Salamander	Green Sea Turtle
Spring Salamander	Hawksbill Sea Turtle
Black Pine Snake	Leatherback Sea Turtle
Eastern Indigo Snake	Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Rainbow Snake	Mississippi Red-bellied Turtle
Southern Hognose Snake	Ringed Sawback Turtle
Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtle	Yellow-blotched Sawback Turtle

Of these species, only three (Cave Salamander, Black-knobbed Sawback Turtle and the Rainbow Snake) include the Mississippi portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway within their range of distribution. The Cave Salamander and Black-knobbed Sawback Turtle could potentially enter the Parkway lands in the area between Tupelo and the Alabama state line. The Rainbow Snake is a potential find from milepost 150 south to Natchez. During the inventory surveys only one individual Rainbow Snake was located at a site north of Jackson. Inventory researchers believe that this snake may be more common than the inventory surveys indicate and possibly more common than state researchers believe. Little is known of the life history of this species and it is extremely secretive. From what is known about them, there appears to be plentiful acceptable habitat for them on Parkway lands and in other areas of southern Mississippi.

Alabama lists the following species:

Threatened	Endangered
American Alligator	Leatherback Sea Turtle
Eastern Indigo Snake	Hawksbill Sea Turtle

Threatened

Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Green Sea Turtle
Gopher Tortoise
Flattened Musk Turtle
Red Hills Salamander

Endangered

Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle
Alabama Red-bellied Turtle

None of these species include the Alabama portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway in their home distribution. While American Alligators were found during this inventory process, they were all located in Mississippi where they are not listed.

Tennessee lists the following species:

Endangered

There are no endangered reptile or amphibian species listed in Tennessee.

Threatened

Tennessee Cave Salamander
Bog Turtle
Northern Pine Snake
Western Pygmy Rattlesnake

Wildlife in Need of Management

Hellbender	Black-bellied Salamander
Black Mountain Dusky Salamander	Mole Salamander
Four-toed Salamander	Barking Tree Frog
Janaluska Salamander	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard
Weller's Salamander	Green Anole
Wehrle's Salamander	Six-lined Racerunner
Seepage Salamander	Green Water Snake
Pygmy Salamander	Alligator Snapping Turtle

Of these listed species, eight include the Tennessee portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway in their normal distribution. These are the Hellbender, Four-toed Salamander, Alligator Snapping Turtle, Green Anole, Six-lined Racerunner, Eastern Slender Glass Lizard, Western Pygmy Rattlesnake and Northern Pine Snake. While an Alligator Snapping Turtle and many Green Anoles were identified during the course of these inventory surveys, they were all found in Mississippi where they are not listed. A Mole Salamander was found within five miles of the Tennessee state line in Alabama where it is not listed. While it appeared that suitable habitat exists on Parkway lands in Tennessee for all eight species, no individuals of any of them were located during this inventory.

Section VIII Anecdotal Observation Records

Anecdotal observations are those observations made by other people, outside the study, which may or may not be verified as to the true species observed. The usefulness of this type of data is limited and depends, to a great extent, on the experience of the observer. Sixty seven species are listed on the Observation Database for the Natchez Trace Parkway. The observers in these cases are unknown to the researchers on this project and thus the reliability of the observations would be in question. Nine species appear on the database which did not occur on the Parkway during the inventory surveys for this project. They are listed below with the states in which they were reported:

Queen Snake—TN	Eastern Coachwhip—TN
Western Pygmy Rattlesnake—MS	Slender Glass Lizard—MS
Timber Rattlesnake—MS & TN	Marbled Salamander—MS
Scarlet Kingsnake—MS	Spotted Salamander—TN

As stated above, reliability of these observations may be questionable, however, all observations appear to be well within the range of distribution of the species involved and all **should** be found on the Parkway lands in the areas they were observed. The Timber Rattlesnakes observed in Mississippi were probably Canebrake Rattlesnakes, a well defined subspecies.

The National Park Service personnel also forwarded to our researchers a list of 53 reptile and amphibian species accumulated by Dr. Richard Seigel and his herpetology classes from Southeastern Louisiana University during class field trips on the Natchez Trace Parkway from 1988 to 1996. According to this list, "all species...were verified by at least two experts." We would assume that Dr. Seigel was one of these experts and, as he is a dominant figure in herpetological study in the southeastern United States, these observations are considered by these researchers to be very reliable. This list contains twelve species which were not on the inventory for this project or listed above.

Green Salamander	Zigzag Salamander
Dusky Salamander	Pickerel Frog
Southern Two-lined Salamander	Ringed Sawback Turtle
Long-tailed Salamander	Common Map Turtle
Cave Salamander	Coal Skink
Spring Salamander	Western Ribbon Snake

In addition to these species, Seigel's list confirms the Marbled Salamander, Scarlet Kingsnake, and Queen Snake listed above. Again, all observations on this list appear to be well within the range of distribution for the species involved and all **should** be found on Parkway lands.

During the course of this study a number of NPS employees, especially maintenance workers and rangers, who are out on the Parkway daily, local inhabitants and visitors to the Parkway were interviewed in regards to reptile and amphibian species that they had observed on

the Parkway. While this is not a reliable method of gaining information for a study of this type, several interesting conclusions could be drawn from the information.

1. Many local people, especially in the Mississippi portions of the Parkway, fear all snakes and feel that all should be killed without delay.
2. Many local people and NPS personnel cannot distinguish between poisonous and nonpoisonous species of snakes. People throughout Mississippi portions of the Parkway informed us that "rattlesnakes" were uncommonly abundant during the 1999 surveys along the Parkway. During the surveys, however, no rattlesnakes were found on Parkway grounds that year. We were also informed to beware of the countless Water Moccasins along the Parkway and that they were extremely aggressive. Few were actually observed and the most aggressive snakes that were observed were the very similar, but harmless water snake species.

No additional species were accumulated utilizing these interviews.

Section IX Species Observed Outside of Their Normal Range

Three individual specimens, one each of three species were located in areas appearing to be outside of their normal ranges according to current literature. A four to five foot long American Alligator was identified in a marsh just north of the Tenn-Tom Picnic Area, north of Tupelo. At this size, researchers involved with this study believe that this individual was probably transported to that area by man, probably as a released pet. This locality is approximately 50 miles north of the designated range of this species. Local people interviewed in the area reported that alligators existed there some twenty years ago when beaver were more common in the area. That has not been verified to date.

A Yellow-bellied Slider was identified basking on a log about 75 feet from the Parkway road near milepost 134. This individual was approximately 60 miles northwest of the normal range of this species. Again, this individual could have been a released pet as this species is a commonly kept animal. It is also possible that this individual followed a system of streams and overland travel to arrive at this point. Yellow-bellied Sliders are certainly capable of long overland trips, especially during droughts and the breeding season, either of which could have affected this individual.

A Mole Salamander was identified under a coverboard near milepost 336 in Alabama, approximately 30 miles from the nearest point of that species' distribution. This locality may be a portion of the range of a disjunct population identified from northwestern Alabama (Conant 1998).

The areas in which each of these individuals were found could be described as typical habitat for their species. Long term studies may show populations of each species in the area they were found during this inventory.

Section X Species Suspected, But Not Verified by This Inventory

In addition to the taxa listed in Table 2 and Section VIII, twenty two additional species were found to include portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway in their range of distribution. Suitable habitat is available for all of these species on Parkway lands, however, none of these species have been verified on the Parkway to date as far as the researchers for this project know. These species are listed below:

Ouachita Map Turtle	Red Milksnake
Black-knobbed Sawback Turtle	Southeastern Crowned Snake
Missouri Slider	Coral Snake
Spiny Softshell Turtle	Hellbender
Banded Water Snake	Mudpuppy
Green Water Snake	Small-mouthed Salamander
Glossy Water Snake	Tiger Salamander
Rough Earth Snake	Four-toed Salamander
Northern Red-bellied Snake	Dwarf Salamander
Brown Snake	Eastern Spadefoot Toad
Scarlet Snake	Crawfish Frog

Reasons for not finding these species during the inventory would vary. The drought would preclude finding many of the amphibians who require high humidity or moist microhabitats. Many of the snakes are very secretive or fossorial in nature. Possibly more of these species would be located by conducting inventory surveys during a year of more normal rainfall. More information on the weather appears in the following section.

Section XI Effects of a Three Year Drought on This Inventory

As stated previously in this report, the area encompassed by this inventory was adversely affected by a three year drought. During 1998, Monthly Precipitation Data from the Tupelo, Mississippi Airport indicated the beginning of the drought when that area finished the year with four and a half inches of precipitation below normal. This, in itself, was probably not detrimental to reptile and amphibian populations and there appeared to be enough moisture during the winter and early spring (1998-1999) to provide suitable conditions for amphibian breeding. During the late spring and early summer of 1999 the high temperatures and lack of precipitation began to take its toll. Over 60% of the sites utilized during the spring for minnow and turtle trapping completely dried up or were too shallow to utilize during the June and November sessions. Coverboards retained some moisture during 1999 although they did not "season" normally as a valuable microhabitat for reptiles and amphibians. By the end of December 1999, total precipitation was down by eleven inches for the two years. The winter and early spring of 1999-2000 provided little respite for amphibian populations. Many temporary ponds did not form and permanent ponds suffered from lack of water. Many small ponds which did form dried fast in the heat and the breeding season was lost in some areas due to ponds drying out before amphibian larvae could metamorphose. From January 1, 2000 through October 23, 2000 precipitation was down by 15 inches from the norm for that period in the Tupelo area. Minnow

trapping and turtle trapping were cut to almost non existent throughout the trace during the June and November sessions in 2000 and local people who keep track of precipitation on their own in the area south of Jackson, Mississippi spoke of precipitation up to 23 inches below normal at their home stations. Researchers checking coverboards throughout the trace during this period were met with cracked, parched earth under the shelters instead of the moist microhabitats expected. Amphibian catches in pitfall traps were down considerably from what was to be expected because salamander species were not moving around during the dry weather. Many species of aquatic turtles and snakes were found in areas very untypical for the species during this period. These individuals were probably traveling from a habitat that was drying up to a new, more suitable home. Examples of this include Red-eared Sliders and Common Snapping Turtles in agricultural fields far from water and Yellow-bellied Water Snakes crossing the Parkway at great distances from the nearest aquatic habitat. The paragraphs in Section V of this report further detail the effects of the drought on the efficiency of the various field techniques utilized in this inventory and the researchers involved with this inventory feel that many of the species listed in Sections VIII and X may have appeared on this inventory if the precipitation had been closer to normal during the period of the inventory. This is, however, speculation.

Section XII Conservation and Management Recommendations

As is the case with so many kinds of wildlife, reptiles and amphibians are under great pressure and they are rapidly disappearing from many areas where they were formerly abundant. This is due in the largest part to ignorance of the value of these animals, habitat destruction and exploitation for the pet trade. Current regulations of the National Park Service protect and manage all native wildlife within the National Park System lands. With this progressive attitude in mind, land managers at the Natchez Trace Parkway should entirely eliminate the collection of native reptiles and amphibians, except as allowed by law through the scientific collecting permit process, and enforce laws relating to killing or harassing of these animals to the highest degree possible.

All wetland areas could be enhanced by planting native grasses around the wetland to control erosion and reduce nutrient inputs into the water. This is a problem along waterways throughout the Parkway, but especially in the southern half. All amphibians and many aquatic reptiles are adversely effected by impurities in the water. To this end chemical pesticides and non-biodegradable herbicides should be avoided, especially within 300 feet of any wetland. They should be used only in conjunction with an established Integrated Pest Management Plan.

The following is recommended to further the success of the permanent wetlands on the Natchez Trace Parkway for reptile and amphibian species. Keep fish out of wetland areas, especially game fish, except for where nature provides them. These fish are highly predatory on amphibian eggs and larvae. Large game fish are also capable of ingesting adult frogs or salamanders and young aquatic snakes and turtles. Many amphibian species will not breed where these species are present. Even small fish species are capable of making heavy inroads on amphibian eggs.

While the wetlands along the Parkway appear to be in fair shape, they do not exist alone, but have hydrologic and biologic ties with the surrounding landscape. Vegetative corridors should be provided or maintained where they exist between wetlands and surrounding upland areas. Land managers should encourage vegetative diversity in all habitats located along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Activities that will interrupt ecosystem processes should be avoided, or an alternative location for the activity should be sought. For example, avoid fragmentation activities that will interrupt the water flow patterns in wetland communities or create barriers between connected habitats used by reptile and amphibian species. Roads and firebreaks that disrupt natural hydrologic and burn patterns in higher quality ecotones that serve as reptile and amphibian habitat should be reduced to the minimum level necessary to accomplish the NPS mission, with remaining ecotones being allowed to recover. Roads that transect ecotones should be stabilized to prevent unnecessary erosion impacts and fire ditches and breaks should be restored to the original grade to restore natural hydrologic patterns. Where hydrologic fragmentation has already occurred, the NPS should conduct studies on its effect on reptile and amphibian populations. These studies should be comparative, comparing the fragmented habitats to more pristine habitats along the Parkway.

Whenever a building is removed along the Parkway, the following plan of action is recommended. This strategy has been adopted by several military reserves in the midwestern United States because agricultural land uses have reduced the habitat quality and potential hibernation sites for snakes and salamanders. This strategy may also prove helpful on the Natchez Trace Parkway lands. When buildings are removed, the foundation should be filled with the loose debris and covered with soil to create a snake and salamander hibernaculum. This practice should be repeated whenever a building is demolished at isolated sites along the Parkway. Costs for this practice would likely not be higher than hauling the debris away. Also, agricultural crops and manicured lawns in the immediate vicinity of these sites could be replaced by native grasses and plants to provide for a higher diversity of plant life.

During 1999-2000 a baseline inventory of the reptile and amphibian species was accomplished on the Natchez Trace Parkway. The results of this survey are included in this report. In addition, a proposed monitoring plan for these species was developed. This monitoring plan should be implemented as soon as time, personnel and financial resources are available. Since the initial inventory was accomplished during a severe drought, we also propose that the NPS conduct an additional year of inventory on the amphibian species during a year of more normal rainfall. This would give a more realistic baseline inventory of these species and their relative abundance on the Parkway.

Hazards to reptile and amphibian species on the Parkway include automobile traffic and mowing of large, open areas of the Parkway lands. While there have been numerous studies made on the effects of traffic on herp movements, the NPS may wish to investigate the effects of Parkway traffic on sedentary species such as woodland salamanders which make up a large percentage of the animal biomass in many areas of their ranges. During the course of the initial inventory, many box turtles were found with profound injuries or dead as the result of run-ins

with automobiles and mowers along the Parkway. When possible, mowers should be set to cut not less than at an eight inch height to avoid damaging or killing turtles and snakes utilizing the grassy areas of the Parkway. The NPS should investigate the effects of mowing on home range and movement of herp species on the Natchez Trace Parkway.

In some areas of the northeastern United States turtle curbs are utilized to cut down damage due to automobiles. These curbs consist of 8-10 inch high, four inch across concrete curbs. While it may be impractical to use these for the entire length of the Parkway, they could be utilized within 5 miles of major towns (such as Jackson, Tupelo, Cherokee and Franklin) along the Parkway where commuter traffic would heighten the chance for turtle/auto mishaps. They should be used in connection with adequate box culverts or culverts to allow for turtle movement under the roadway.

Visitors and employees at the Natchez Trace Parkway should be encouraged to leave microhabitats intact. Rocks, logs, boards and other ground debris should be replaced when disturbed. These microhabitats form a large share of the usable reptile and amphibian habitat on Parkway lands. This encouragement could potentially come in the form of bullets or notices on Parkway maps, literature and bulletin boards currently located at a number of pullovers throughout the Parkway. Brief statements prior to or following the Parkway film shown in the Visitors Center in Tupelo could also be utilized. These same sources could also be used to educate visitors and employees on the usefulness of these animals, and to prohibit the harassment of reptiles, amphibians and other native wildlife along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Section XIII Acknowledgments

Funding for this project was derived from the operating budget of the National Park Service—Natchez Trace Parkway. Our thanks go to Dale Wilkerson, Gary Mason and Bill Whitworth of that organization who assisted in obtaining information and answering our questions, necessary to the accomplishment of this project. Special thanks also to the many rangers and maintenance personnel of the Parkway who took time from their busy schedules to give us locale information, keys to locked gates on Parkway lands and information regarding anecdotal observations of reptiles and amphibians on the Parkway. Special thanks also go to Dr. Jay Raveill and his crew of graduate students from Central Missouri State University for their assistance in the field portion of this study. Without the help of these individuals, this project would not have been possible.

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Presented by Thomas M. Hays on April 5, 2001

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APPENDIX A

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION MAPS

American Alligator

(*Alligator mississippiensis*)

Status: Uncommon

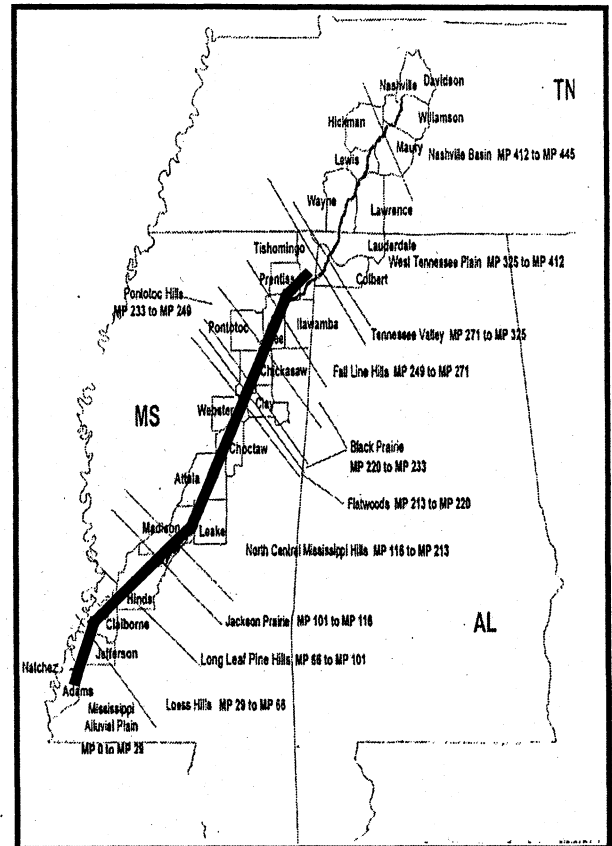
Distribution and Habitat: Found from Tenn-Tom Waterway south to Natchez in swamps, lakes, bayous other water bodies

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires banks, logs or other basking sites.

Breeding: Nests in mounds of vegetable debris 1-2 meters in diameter. Usually 20 to 30 eggs in nest.

Food Habits: Eats a wide variety of organisms ranging from small invertebrates to large mammals.

Other information: Once listed as federally threatened, now making a comeback throughout many areas of their former range.



Common Snapping Turtle

(*Chelydra serpentina*)

Status: Common

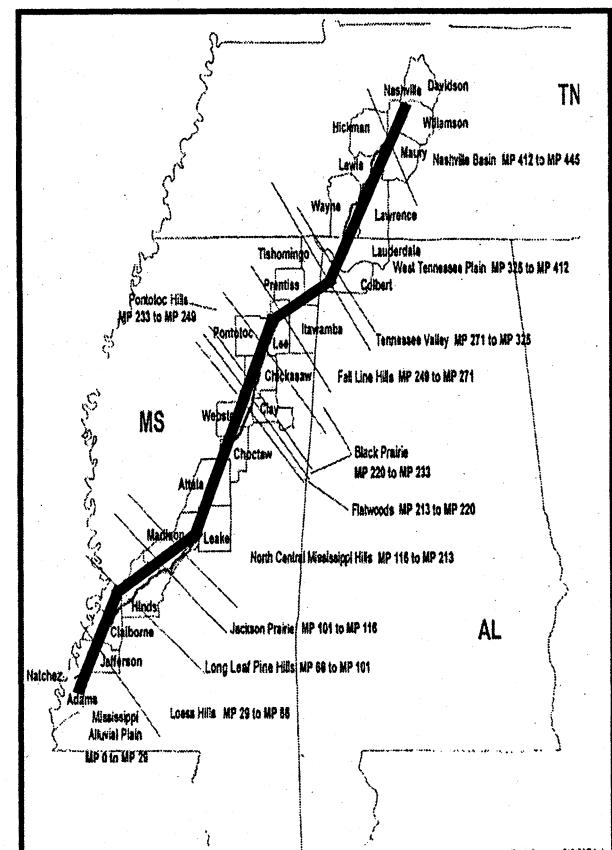
Distribution and Habitat: Found throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway in permanent bodies of fresh water. These water bodies may be large or small.

Special Habitat Requirements: Habitat generalist within aquatic habitat types.

Breeding: In early spring about 25 spherical eggs are laid in a shallow nest, sometimes at a considerable distance from water.

Food Habits: Omnivorous. Includes aquatic invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, carrion and aquatic vegetation.

Other information: In early spring adults may be seen wandering from one water body to another. Young may also be seen at this time traveling from nests to water.



Alligator Snapping Turtle

(*Macrolemys temmincki*)

Status: Uncommon

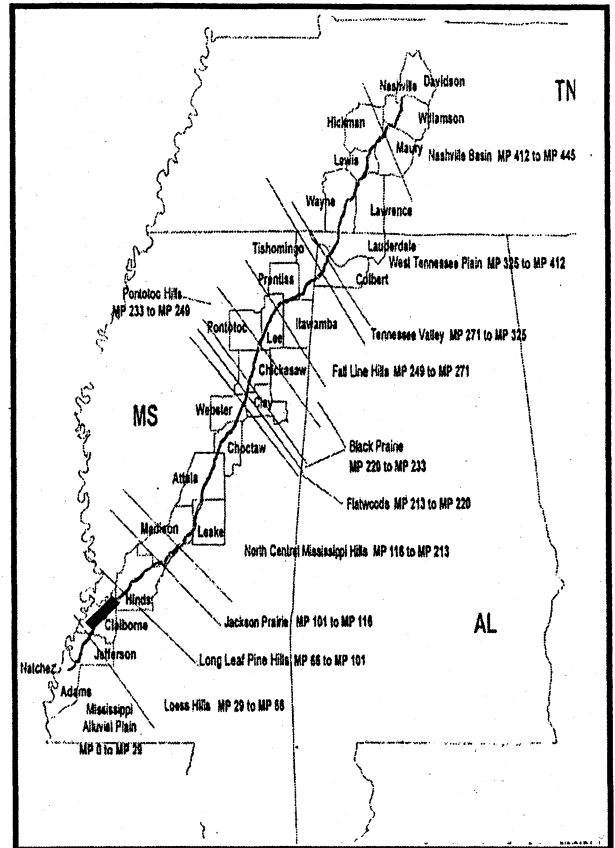
Distribution and Habitat: Should be found in larger lakes, streams and rivers in Mississippi and Alabama portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Generally found in water bodies containing fish populations.

Breeding: Six to forty eight ping pong ball sized, smooth-shelled eggs are deposited in a nest, usually only a few feet above the water line.

Food Habits: Primarily fish, but crayfish, snails, other turtles, amphibians, carrion, worms and some aquatic vegetation are also consumed.

Other information: Map shows distribution based on inventory surveys.



Stinkpot

(*Sternotherus odoratus*)

Status: Common

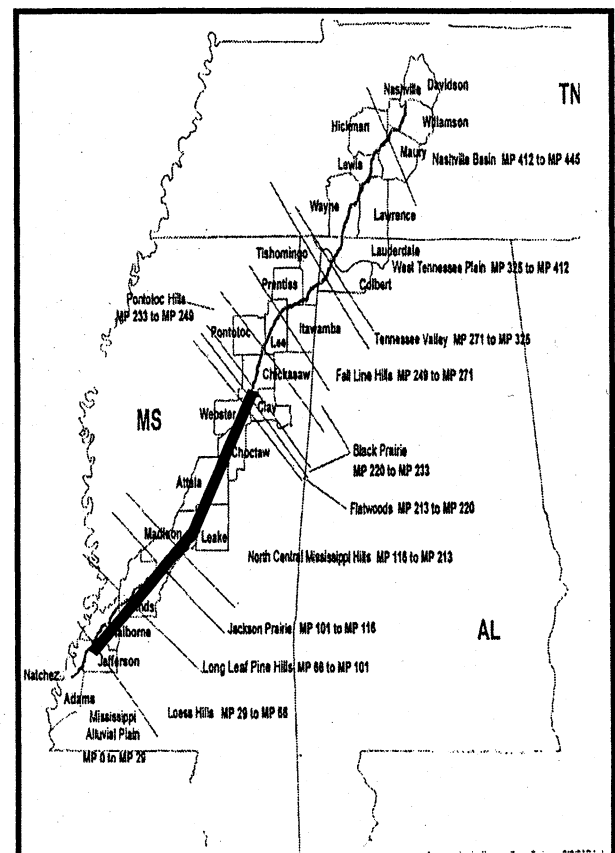
Distribution and Habitat: Should be found throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway in shallow, clear water lakes and streams.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers still waters with soft bottoms.

Breeding: Two to five white, brittle, elliptical eggs are laid in soft dirt or humus close to water.

Food Habits: Omnivorous with insects and snails the most common foods.

Other information: Noted for its musky odor, a warning to predators.



Razor-backed Musk Turtle

(*Sternotherus carinatus*)

Status: Uncommon

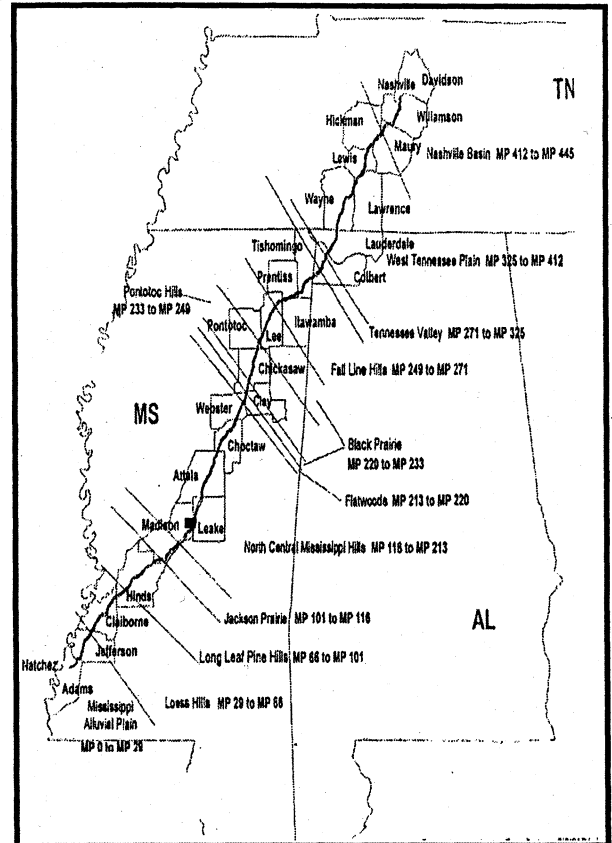
Distribution and Habitat: Streams and river swamps of the Natchez Trace Parkway south of Kosciusko, MS.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers still waters with soft bottoms.

Breeding: One to six white, brittle, elliptical eggs are laid in soft dirt or humus close to water.

Food Habits: Omnivorous with insects and snails the most common foods.

Other information: Basks more frequently than Stinkpot. Capable of climbing small shrubs near water.



Eastern Mud Turtle

(*Kinosternon subrubrum*)

Status: Common

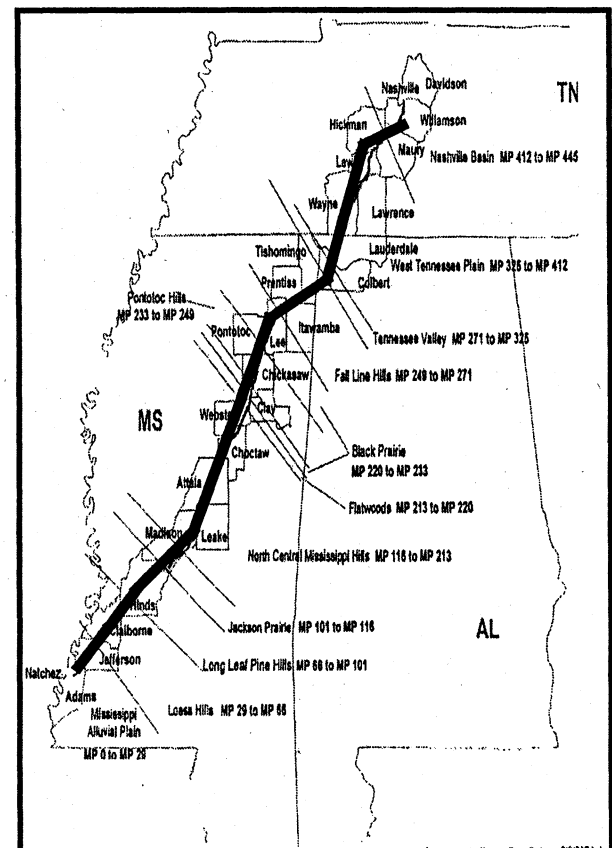
Distribution and Habitat: Found in creeks, ditches, ponds and lakes throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers still waters with soft bottoms.

Breeding: Three to five elliptical eggs are laid in a nest of soft soil near the water in late spring.

Food Habits: Insects, mollusks, carrion and aquatic vegetation are the major dietary items.

Other information: Usually hides by day and forages underwater at night. Believed to be much more common than inventory methodologies would indicate.



Eastern Box Turtle

(*Terrapene carolina carolina*)

Status: Common

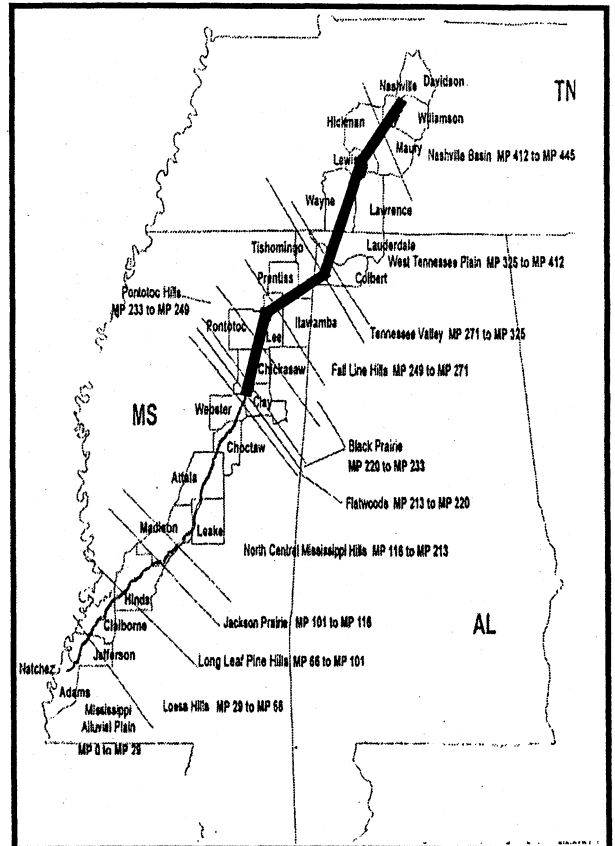
Distribution and Habitat: Largely terrestrial, they utilize forested habitats and field edges throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway from Houston, MS. north to the terminus.

Special Habitat Requirements: While being largely terrestrial, they do need water close at hand in which to soak.

Breeding: Three to eight eggs are laid in a shallow nest in loose soil in June or July.

Food Habits: A wide variety of plants and small animals are eaten.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway especially after rains.



Three-toed Box Turtle

(*Terrapene carolina triunguis*)

Status: Common

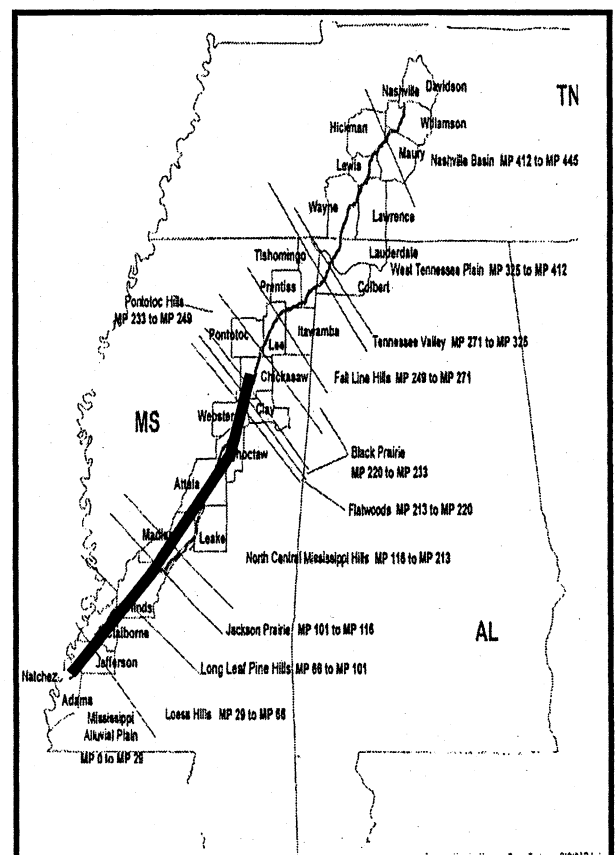
Distribution and Habitat: Largely terrestrial, they utilize forested habitats and field edges throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway from Houston, MS. south to Natchez, MS.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers woodland thickets close to water for soaking.

Breeding: Three to eight eggs are laid in a shallow nest in loose soil in June or July.

Food Habits: A wide variety of plants and small animals are eaten.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway especially after rains.



Mississippi Map Turtle

(*Graptemys kohni*)

Status: Uncommon

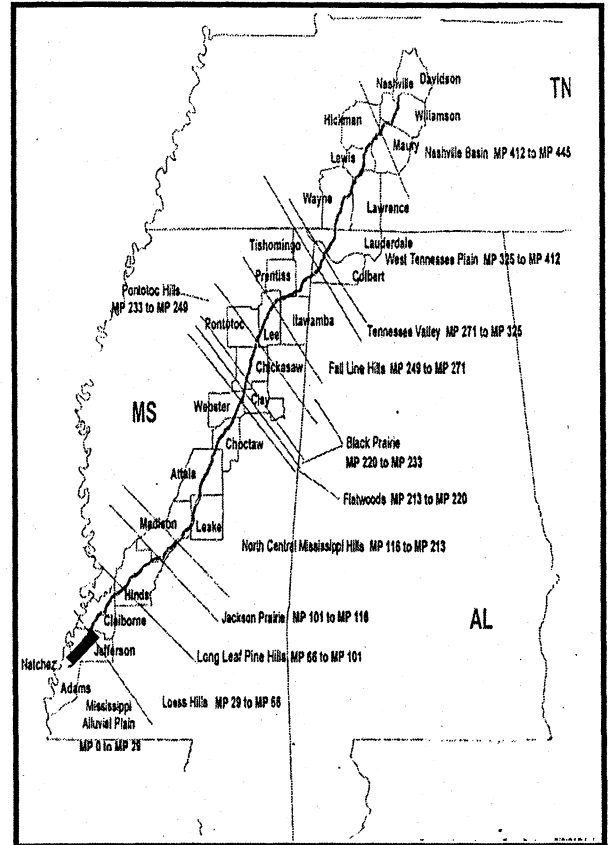
Distribution and Habitat: Found in larger streams and rivers of the Natchez Trace Parkway south of Jackson, MS.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires extremely high quality water which is in short supply on the Parkway.

Breeding: Lays ten to sixteen eggs in loose soil nest near water. Nests are flask shaped.

Food Habits: Aquatic insects, snails and other mollusks.

Other information: These weary baskers may sometimes be seen when females are searching for nest sites or basking on logs offshore in larger streams.



Yellow-bellied Slider

(*Chrysemys scripta scripta*)

Status: Uncommon

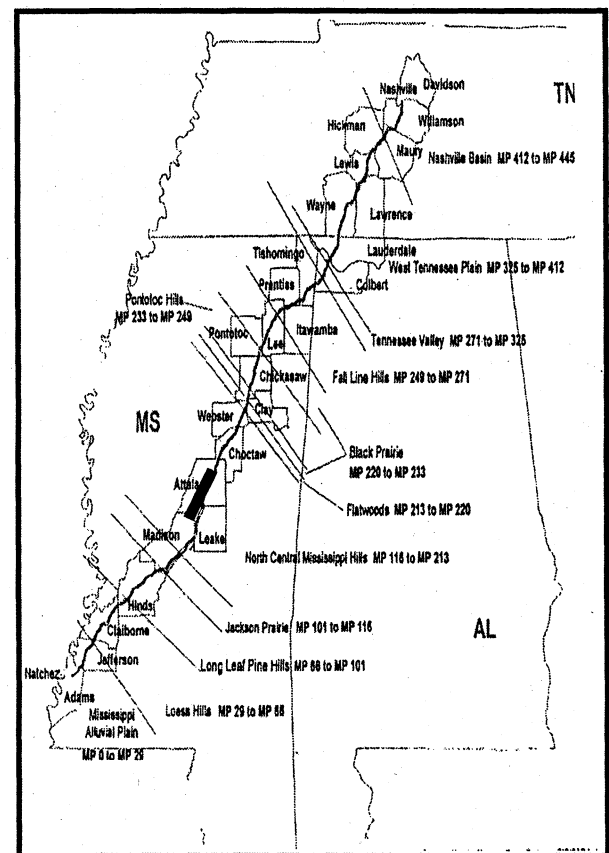
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits rivers, ditches, sloughs, lakes and ponds. Should be found throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires logs or banks for basking and aquatic vegetation for foraging.

Breeding: Approximately ten eggs are laid in a loose soil nest in May or June. The nest may be up to 200 feet from water.

Food Habits: This species is omnivorous, but juveniles are more carnivorous eating small aquatic insects and snails.

Other information: Should be much more common than inventories indicate. Hybridizes with other sliders.



Red-eared Slider

(*Chrysemys scripta elegans*)

Status: Common

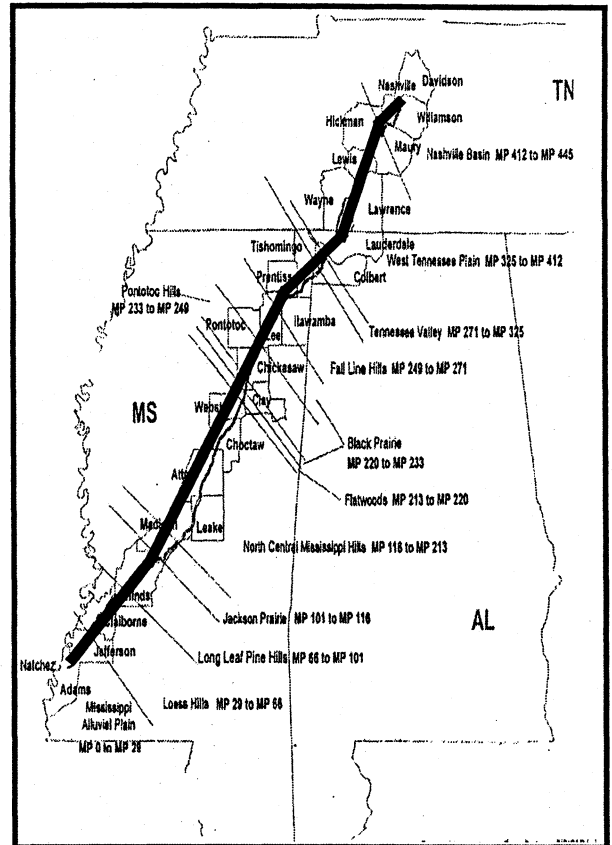
Distribution and Habitat: Utilizes a variety of habitats including rivers, ditches, sloughs, lakes and ponds throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires quiet water with a muddy bottom and a profusion of vegetation.

Breeding: Approximately ten eggs are laid in a loose soil nest in May or June. The nest may be far from water. Multiple clutches may be laid.

Food Habits: This species is omnivorous, but juveniles are more carnivorous eating small aquatic insects and snails. Adults eat large amounts of aquatic vegetation.

Other information: This is a very commonly seen reptile on the Parkway. It is often seen crossing the road in spring.



Slider or River Cooter

(*Chrysemys concinna*)

Status: Uncommon

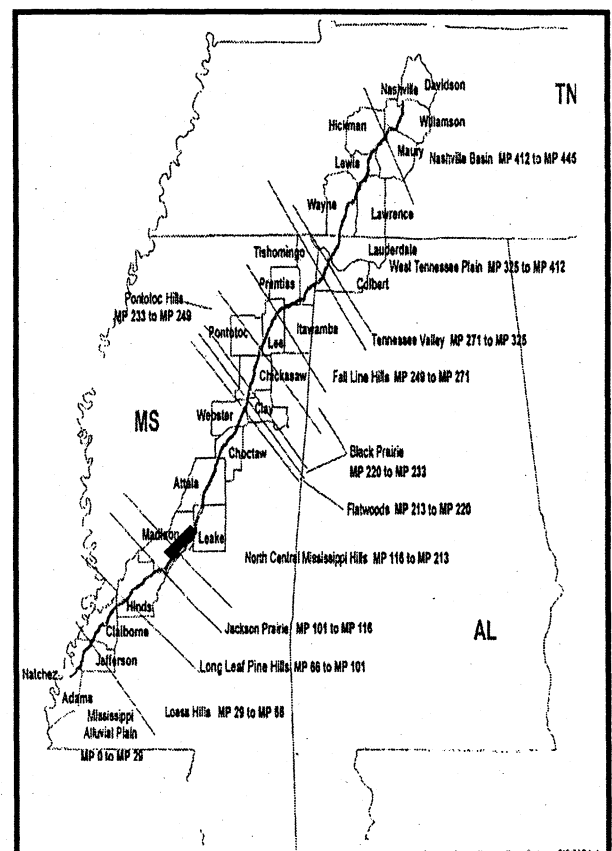
Distribution and Habitat: Fast flowing rivers or streams throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Needs rivers with moderate current which are hard to find on the Parkway lands.

Breeding: About 20 elliptical eggs are laid in a nest dug in light soil in open areas near water. Two clutches a year may be produced.

Food Habits: Adults are largely herbivorous and the young omnivorous.

Other information: The entire Parkway is included in the distribution of this species but little quality habitat is to be found along its length.



Southern Painted Turtle

(*Chrysemys picta dorsalis*)

Status: Common

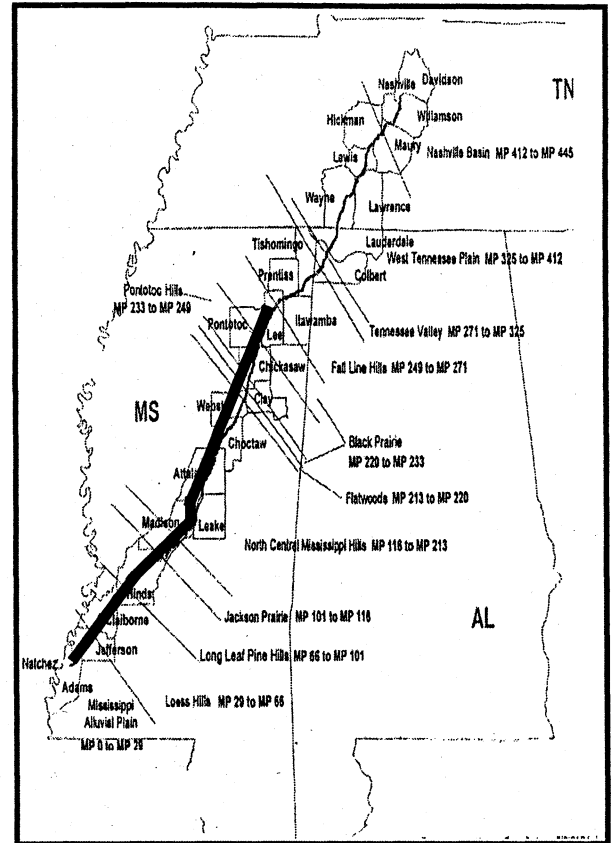
Distribution and Habitat: Found in ponds, marshes, ditches and backwaters of streams throughout the MS. Portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires shallow water with profuse aquatic vegetation and a soft, muddy bottom.

Breeding: Nesting occurs in early summer when two to ten eggs are laid in a nest dug out of loose soil near water.

Food Habits: Food consists of aquatic vegetation, insects, crayfish and small mollusks.

Other information: Often seen basking on logs or banks of small ponds or slow moving ditches on the Parkway.



Chicken Turtle

(*Deirochelys reticularia*)

Status: Common

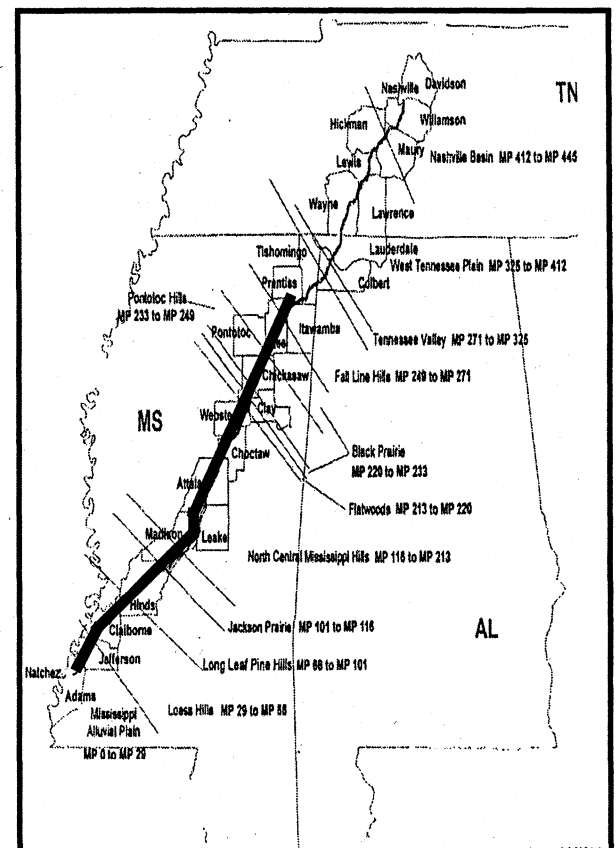
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits still water of ponds, marshes, sloughs and ditches of the southern half of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Partial to ponds and marshes located in or near pine savannas.

Breeding: Nesting is prolonged, beginning in mid-March. Five to fifteen eggs are laid in loose soil near water with several compliments in a season.

Food Habits: Young are mostly carnivorous, but adults also eat aquatic plants. Snails and aquatic insects are the primary foods.

Other information: Frequently seen basking on logs or walking about on land.



Smooth Softshell Turtle

(*Trionyx muticus*)

Status: Common

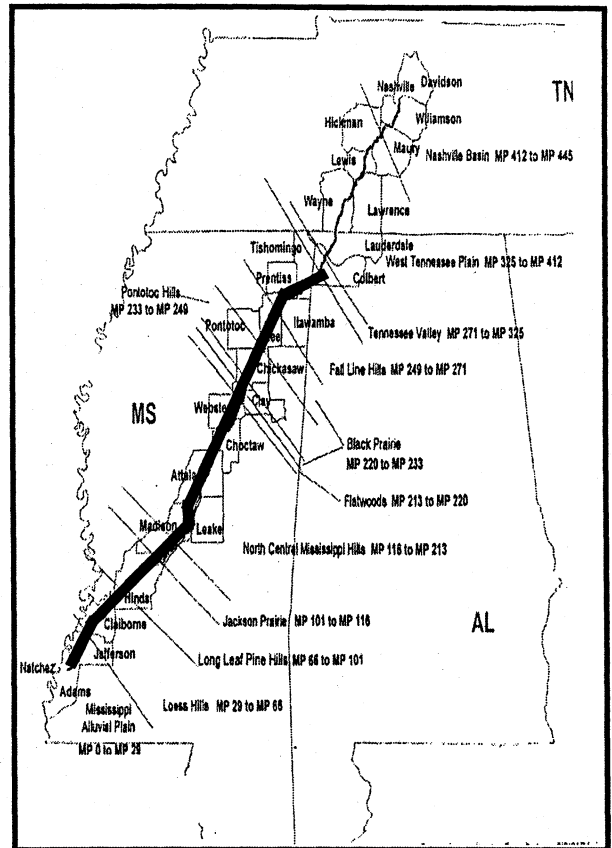
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits streams, rivers and rarely, lakes of the MS. Portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Streams or rivers with shallow areas and mud or soft sandy bottoms.

Breeding: Nests in May to July, laying up to 33 nearly spherical eggs in shallow nests on small islands or sandy shores.

Food Habits: Actively seek small prey including insects, fish, crayfish and worms. Amphibians, reptiles and carrion are also eaten when available.

Other information: Sometimes seen basking on banks or logs. Not found where Spiny Softshell Turtles are common.



Green Anole

(*Anolis carolinensis*)

Status: Common

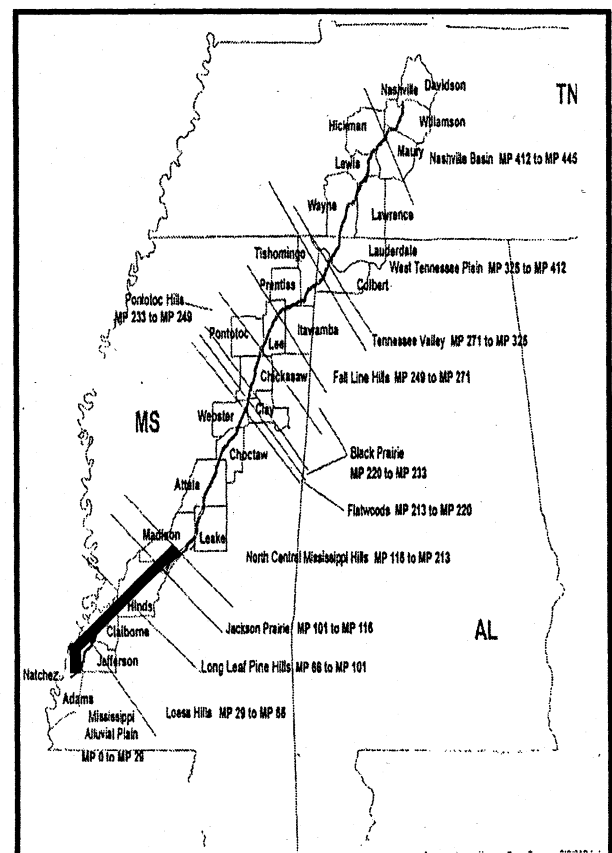
Distribution and Habitat: Occurs in disturbed areas such as roadsides, forest edges, old building sites and bridge abutments. The MS. and AL. portions of the Parkway are within the distribution of this species, but inventory surveys located them only south of Jackson on the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Open areas with a profusion of shrubbery and sunlight.

Breeding: Female anoles produce one egg every two weeks from late spring into August. Eggs are laid in a shallow depression in moist soil, leaf litter or behind the bark of dead trees.

Food Habits: Small insects and spiders are eaten.

Other information: Often seen sunning on fences or bridge abutments on the Parkway.



Eastern Fence Lizard

(*Sceloporus undulatus*)

Status: Common

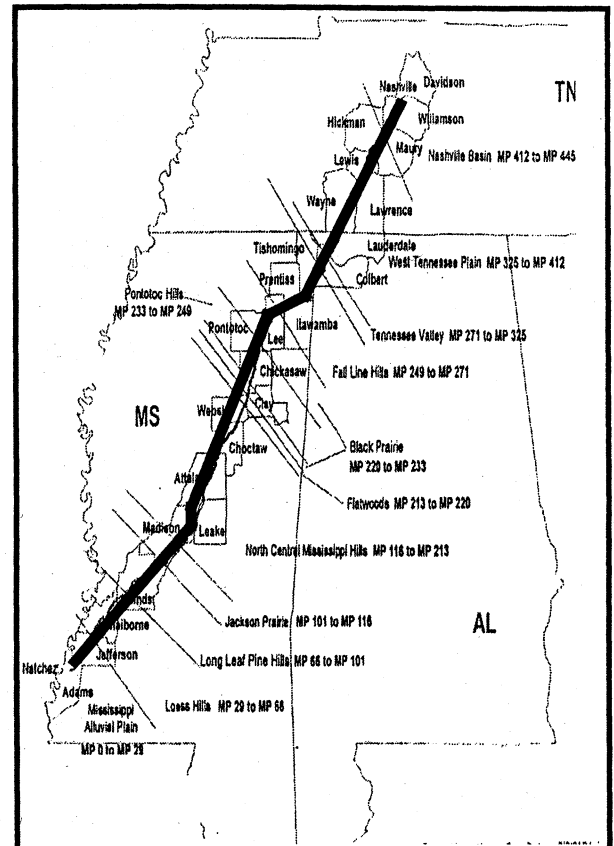
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits open pine and mixed woods, building sites and bridge abutments throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires open areas with plenty of sunlight.

Breeding: Females lay six to ten eggs in burrows under rotten logs or similar places in late spring. Second clutches are sometimes produces in early summer.

Food Habits: Includes beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, spiders and snails.

Other information: Often seen sunning on bridges and rail fences the entire length of the Parkway.



Ground Skink

(*Scincella lateralis*)

Status: Common

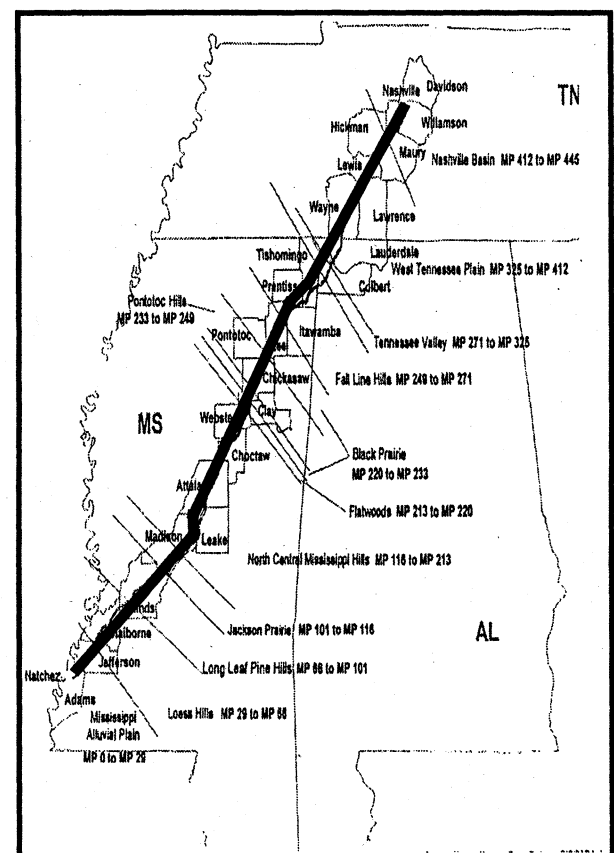
Distribution and Habitat: Open woodland areas the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires areas of leaf litter or detritus in which to forage.

Breeding: Two or more clutches of from one to seven eggs are laid in burrows under leaf litter.

Food Habits: Small insects and spiders are eaten.

Other information: This lizard is more often heard than seen as it forages in the leaf litter.



Five-lined Skink

(*Eumeces fasciatus*)

Status: Common

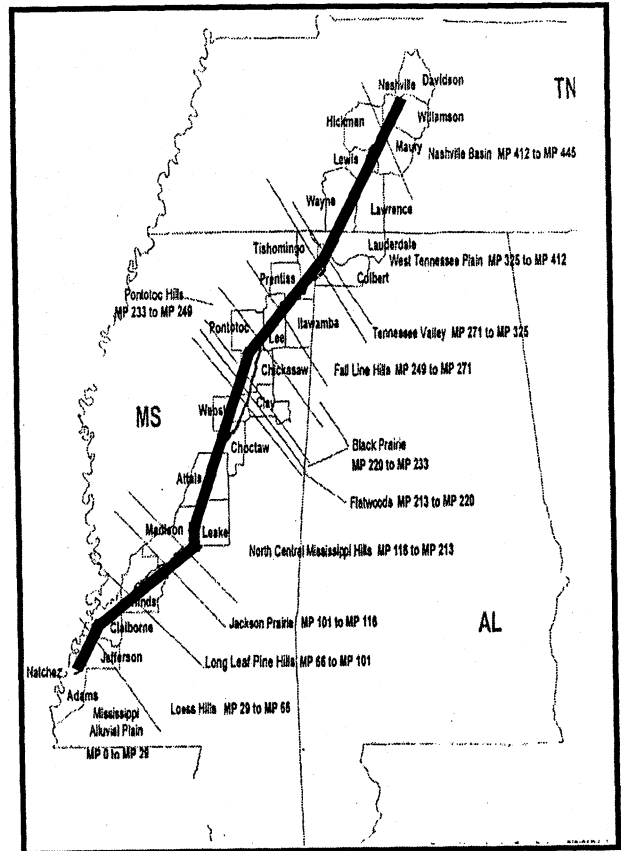
Distribution and Habitat: Usually found in moist, wooded areas throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires damp areas dead trees and snags where insects are abundant.

Breeding: Females lay six to twelve eggs in rotten wood or under a rock in June.

Food Habits: Feeds on larger arthropods such as big spiders, crickets, grasshoppers, beetles, harvestmen and snails.

Other information: Often seen sunning on bridges and fences along the length of the Parkway.



Broad-headed Skink

(*Eumeces laticeps*)

Status: Common

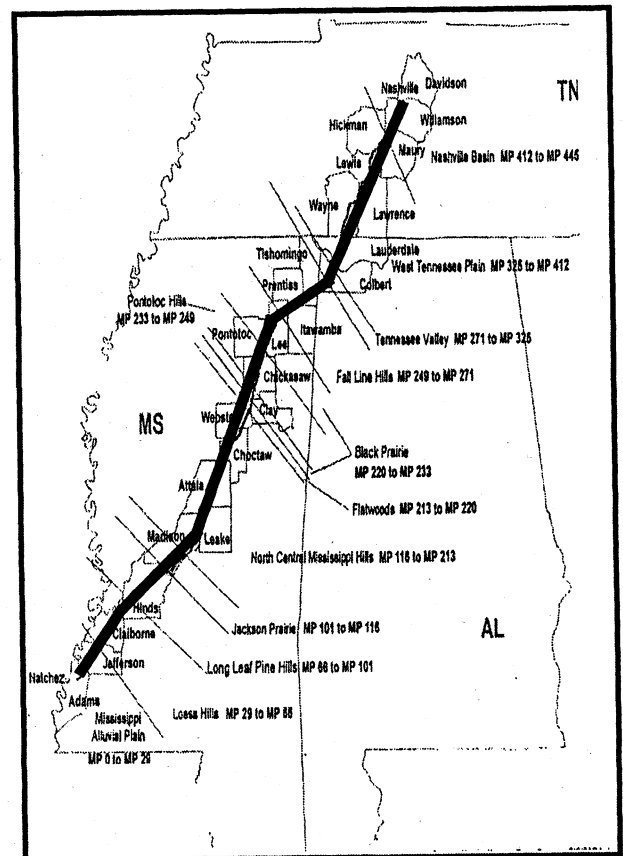
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits wooded areas with large spreading trees such as live oaks and cypress. Utilizes dryer habitats than Five-lined Skinks. Found the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires large spreading trees and bare branches on which to bask. Sometimes utilizes tree cavities and hollow trees.

Breeding: Six to fifteen eggs are laid in June or July in nests in tree cavities, in rotten wood or under rocks or logs.

Food Habits: Larger arthropods are eaten. Specific species reflect the arboreal nature of this skink.

Other information: This species is often seen sunning on bridges along the Parkway.



Southeastern Five-lined Skink

(*Eumeces inexpectatus*)

Status: Common

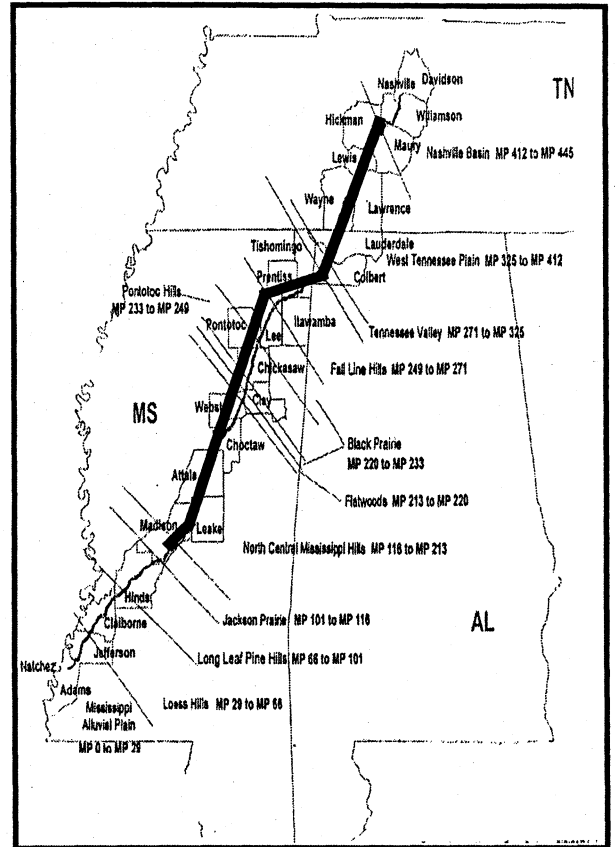
Distribution and Habitat: Dry woodlands. Inventory surveys showed this species from Jackson, MS. North well into Tennessee.

Special Habitat Requirements: Thrives in recently lumbered lands and other recently cleared areas.

Breeding: Females lay six to twelve eggs in rotten wood or under a rock in June.

Food Habits: Feeds on larger arthropods such as big spiders, crickets, grasshoppers, beetles, harvestmen and snails.

Other information: Can be seen sunning on logs in open areas of dry woods.



Diamond-backed Water Snake

(*Natrix rhombifera*)

Status: Common

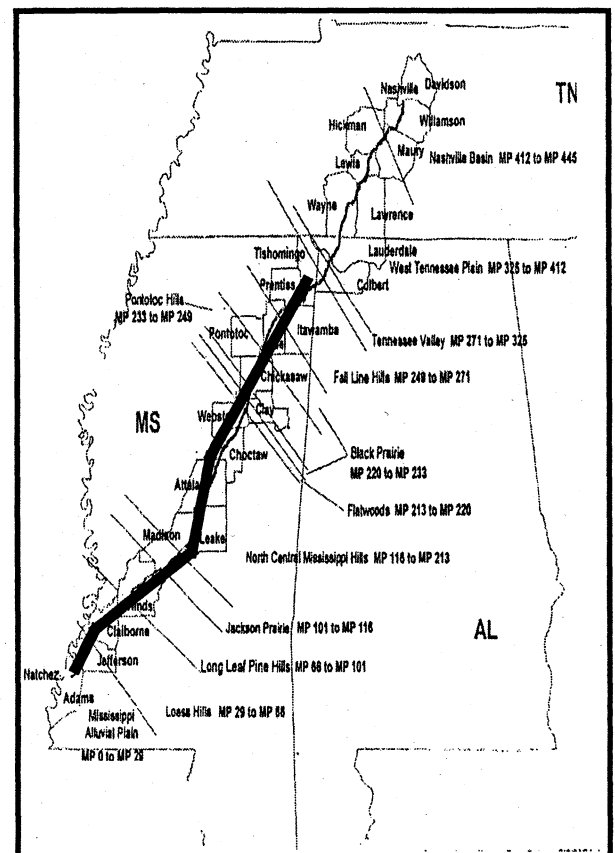
Distribution and Habitat: Appears in many aquatic habitats including lakes, rivers and ditches along the southern half of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Must have water bodies close by, as food is obtained in or near water.

Breeding: Five to twenty seven live young are born in late summer or early fall.

Food Habits: Food includes amphibians, fish and crayfish.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway on overcast days. May also be seen along the banks of small lakes and ditches.



Yellow-bellied Water Snake

(*Natrix erythrogaster flavigaster*)

Status: Common

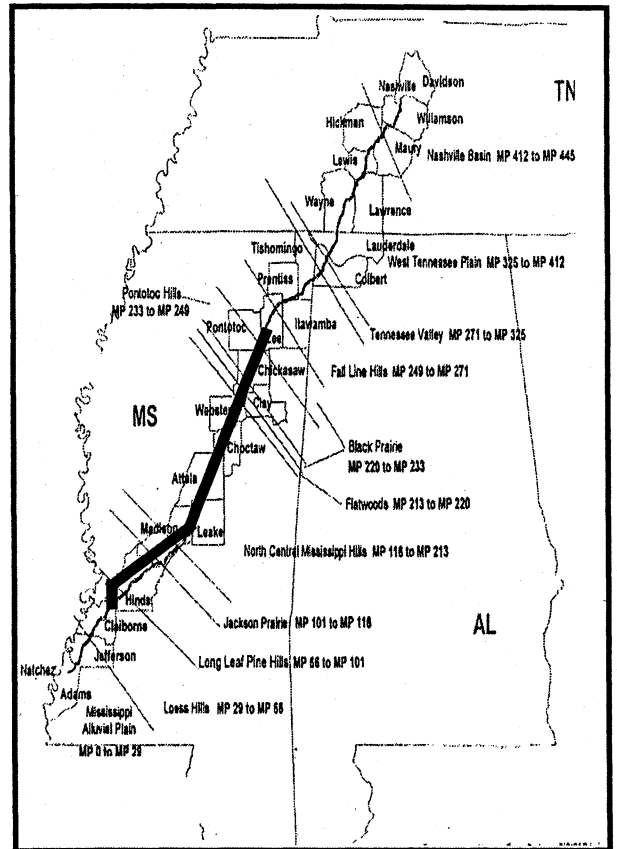
Distribution and Habitat: Usually found in or near river bottoms, swamps, marshes, ponds, and lakes.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires larger, more permanent bodies of water.

Breeding: Five to thirty live young born in summer or early fall after spring mating.

Food Habits: Fish, toads and frogs constitute the principal foods.

Other information: This snake often wanders far from water in hot, humid weather. At these times they may be seen crossing the Parkway.



Northern Water Snake

(*Natrix sipedon sipedon*)

Status: Common

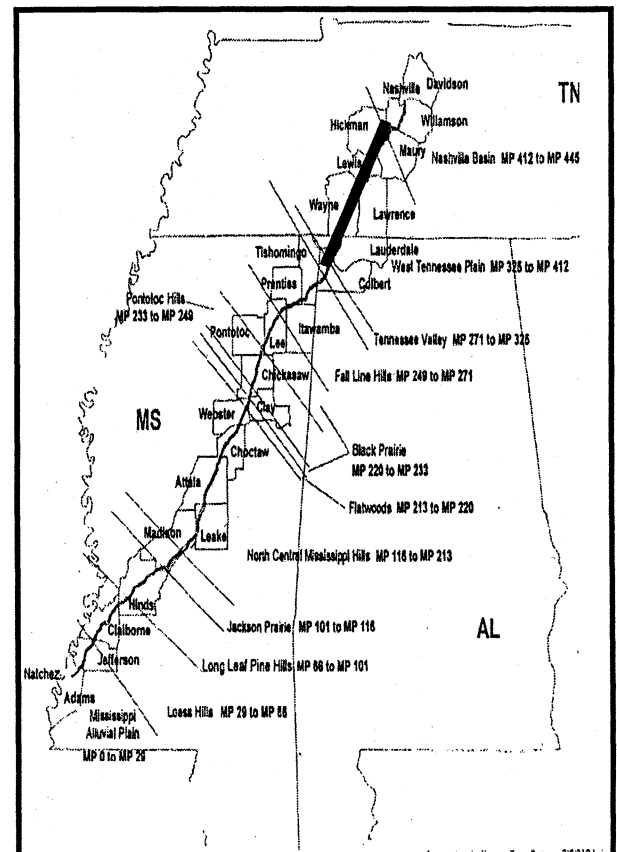
Distribution and Habitat: Resident of swamps, marshes, streams, ponds and lakes of the AL. and TN. portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires quiet waters with fish populations.

Breeding: Eight to fifty young are born live in late summer.

Food Habits: Fish and amphibians are the chief foods.

Other information: Often seen basking on logs or overhanging limbs at the waters edge.



Midland Water Snake

(*Natrix sipedon pleuralis*)

Status: Common

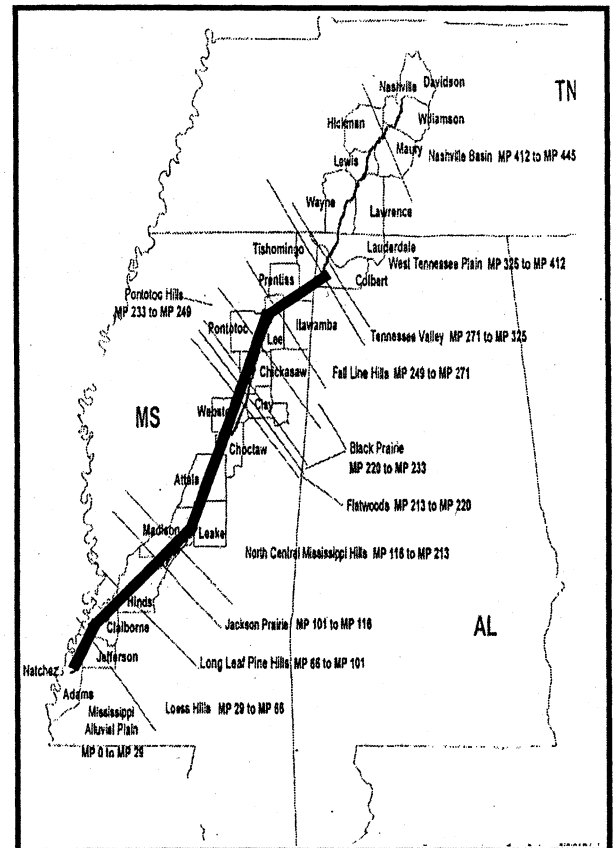
Distribution and Habitat: Utilizes streams, ponds, swales, marshes and river valleys throughout the southern 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Usually requires water bodies with fish populations. Sensitive to pollution in water.

Breeding: Five to fifty live young are born in late summer.

Food Habits: Fish and amphibians are the major food sources.

Other information: Often found basking on logs, banks and overhanging limbs at waters edge.



Eastern Garter Snake

(*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*)

Status: Common

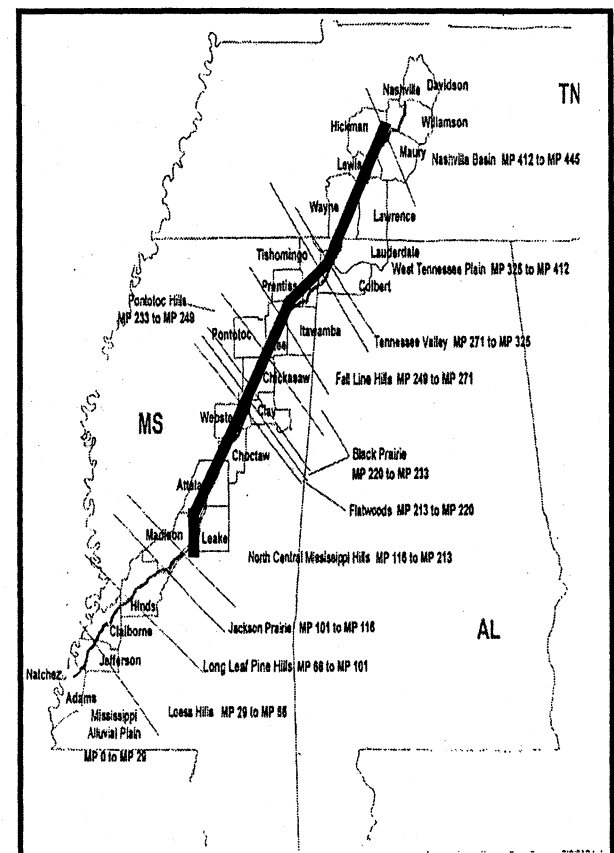
Distribution and Habitat: Habitat generalist. Should be found in meadows, marshes, woodlands, hillsides, along streams and drainage ditches throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Most often associated with moist environments and is sensitive to pollution.

Breeding: Seven to more than one hundred young are born alive in late summer.

Food Habits: Earthworms, fish and amphibians form the bulk of the diet.

Other information: Often seen foraging on forest floors or crossing the parkway during the day.



Eastern Ribbon Snake

(*Thamnophis sauritus*)

Status: Common

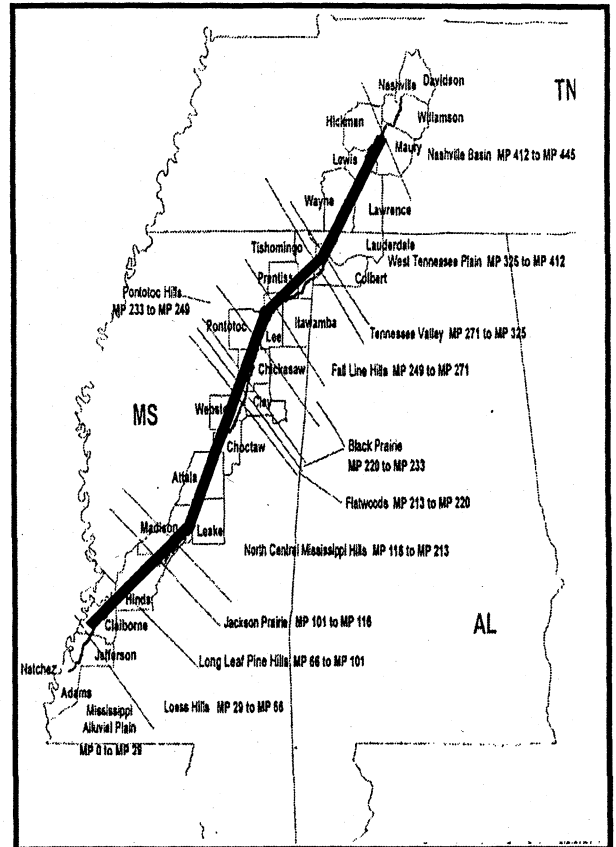
Distribution and Habitat: Found in marshes, damp meadows and stream margins throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires water bodies in close proximity with fish or amphibian populations.

Breeding: Three to twenty live young are born in mid to late summer.

Food Habits: Amphibians and small fish are the principal foods.

Other information: Often seen swimming at the surface of water bodies. Stays close to water.



Smooth Earth Snake

(*Virginia valeriae*)

Status: Unknown, probably uncommon and secretive.

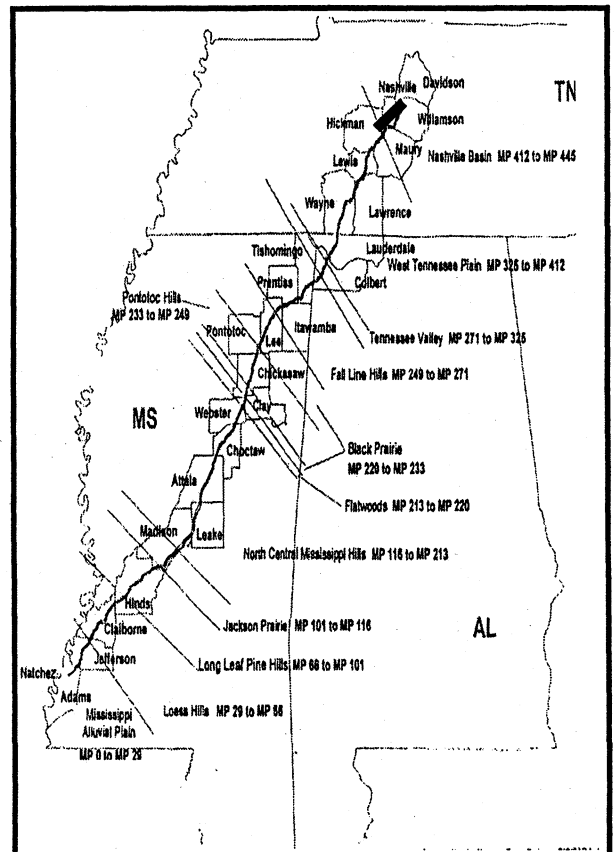
Distribution and Habitat: Most often found under surface cover in open woodlands and along forest edges.

Special Habitat Requirements: Usually associated with deciduous forests.

Breeding: Two to fourteen live young are born in the summer.

Food Habits: Feeds chiefly on earthworms.

Other information: Possibly seen crossing the Parkway during or after rains.



Eastern Hognose Snake

(*Heterodon platyrhinos*)

Status: Common

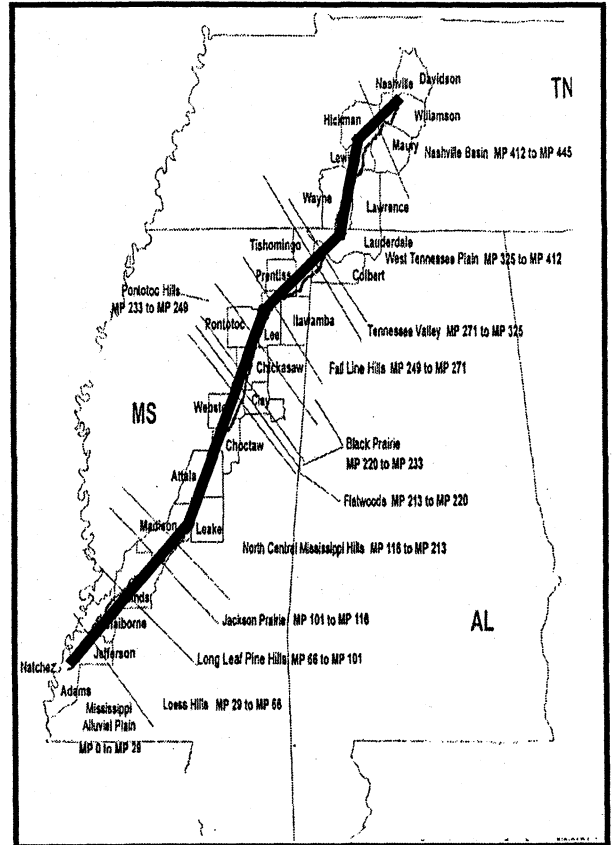
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits most habitats along the Natchez Trace Parkway having sandy or friable loam soils.

Special Habitat Requirements: Sandy areas are required for foraging and nesting.

Breeding: In June or July four to sixty eggs are laid in nests a few centimeters deep in open sandy fields.

Food Habits: Toads are the principal food, but other amphibians, insects, birds and small mammals are occasionally eaten.

Other information: Both the all black phase and a brown spotted phase occur on the Parkway. These snakes are generally active during the day.



Ringneck Snake

(*Diadophis punctatus*)

Status: Unknown, probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

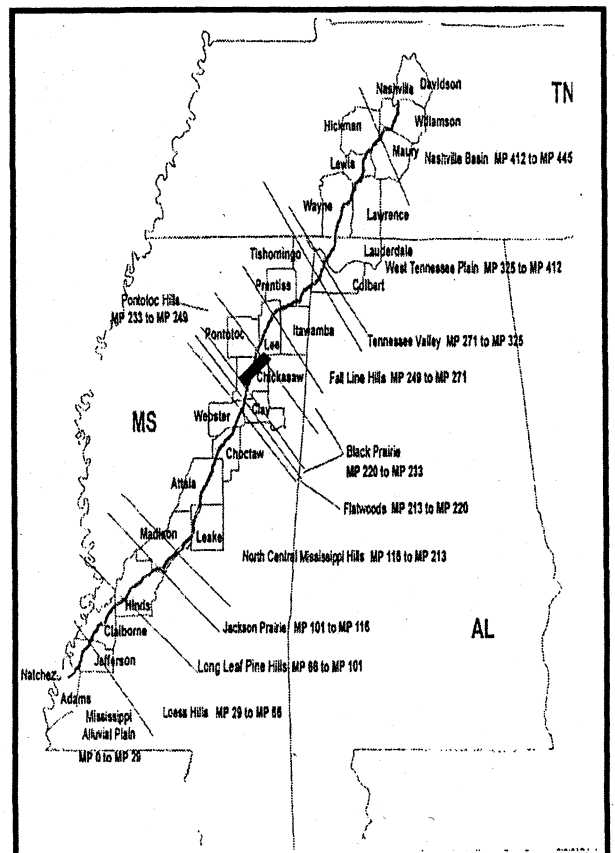
Distribution and Habitat: Frequents forested habitats with decaying logs or stumps.

Special Habitat Requirements: While not aquatic, these snakes prefer areas where there is evidence of moisture such as around springs, damp forested hillsides and poorly drained pine woods.

Breeding: One to ten eggs are laid in sawdust piles, rotten logs or in damp soil under flat stones.

Food Habits: Earthworms and small salamanders are the principal foods, but frogs, lizards and other small snakes are sometimes eaten.

Other information: This species is almost entirely nocturnal. Individuals may be seen on the Parkway at night, especially during or following rains.



Eastern Worm Snake

(*Carphaphis amoenus*)

Status: Unknown, probably more common than inventory surveys indicate. Very secretive.

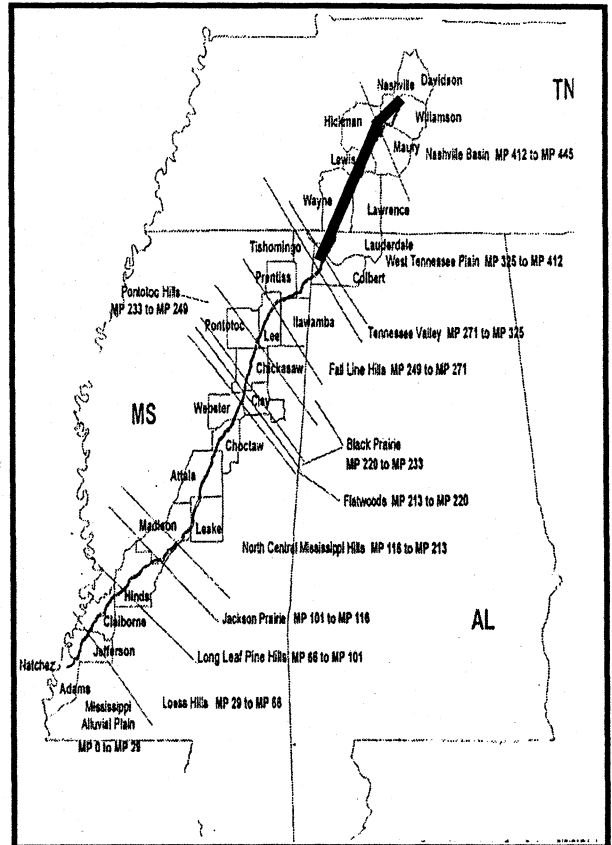
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits moist forested areas. Should occur along the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires moist earth and will bury deep underground in dry weather.

Breeding: Two to eight eggs are laid in sawdust piles or rotten logs in early summer.

Food Habits: Earthworms and soft-bodied insects make up the food of this diminutive species.

Other information: Sometimes seen crossing roads at night, especially during and following rains. The best way to find these snakes is to turn over logs or flat rocks in moist woods.



Mud Snake

(*Farancia abacura*)

Status: Common

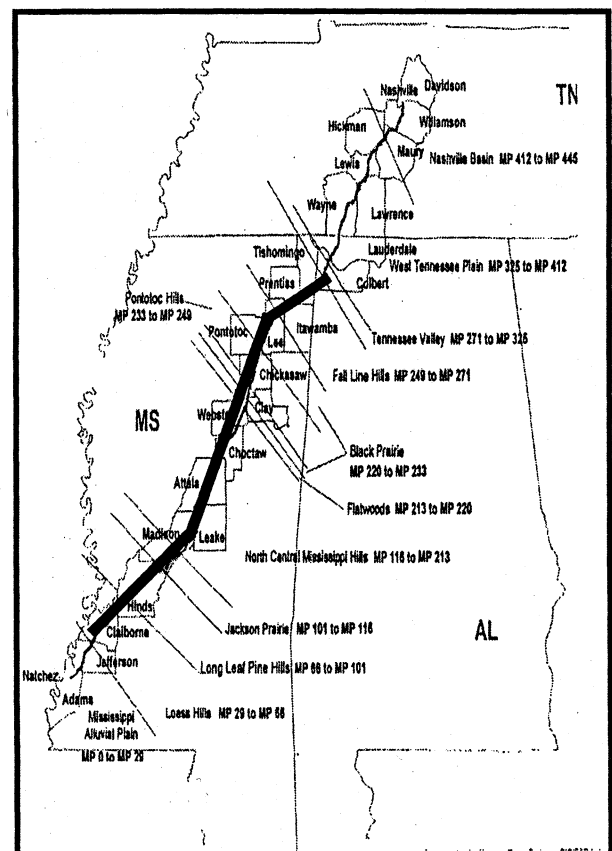
Distribution and Habitat: Primarily aquatic, living in cypress swamps and sluggish lowland streams throughout the MS. portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires sandy areas adjacent to their aquatic habitats for aestivating during hot weather and for egg laying.

Breeding: Lays four to over one hundred eggs per clutch in sandy soil near their aquatic habitats.

Food Habits: Amphiumas and sirens are the primary foods, but other amphibians and fish are sometimes eaten.

Other information: Most often seen crossing the Parkway during and following rains.



Rainbow Snake

(*Farancia erythrogramma*)

Status: Unknown, probably much more common than inventory surveys indicate.

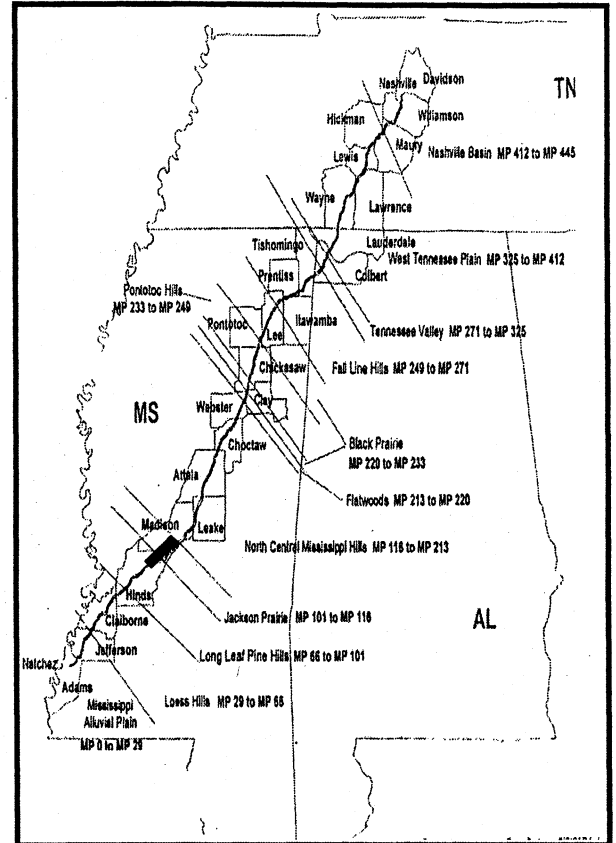
Distribution and Habitat: Habitats include rivers, large creeks, cypress swamps, lakes and marshes. Should be found in the southern 1/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Require sandy areas near aquatic habitats for nesting.

Breeding: Twenty to 52 eggs are deposited in sandy nests near water.

Food Habits: Juveniles feed on amphibians, while adults feed largely on eels (*Anguilla*).

Other information: These snakes are very secretive and largely nocturnal. Usually seen in sandy fields in the spring or crossing roads on moist or humid nights.



Northern Black Racer

(*Coluber constrictor constrictor*)

Status: Common

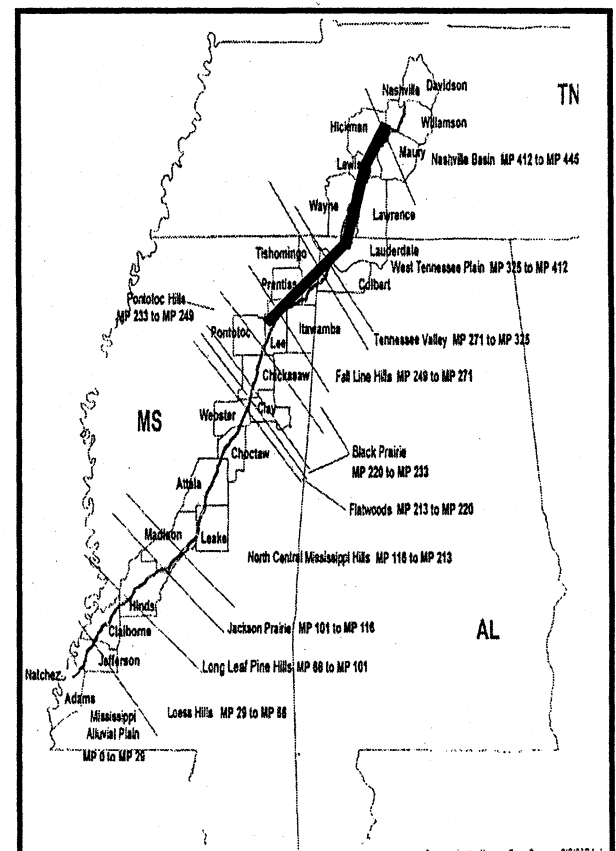
Distribution and Habitat: This snake is a habitat generalist throughout the northern 1/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Preferred habitats include brushy open areas, open woods and rocky hillsides.

Breeding: Four to twenty five eggs are laid in June or July and are deposited under rocks, in sawdust, rotten logs or stumps.

Food Habits: Insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals are eaten.

Other information: This diurnal species is commonly seen crossing the Parkway.



Southern Black Racer

(*Coluber constrictor priapus*)

Status: Common

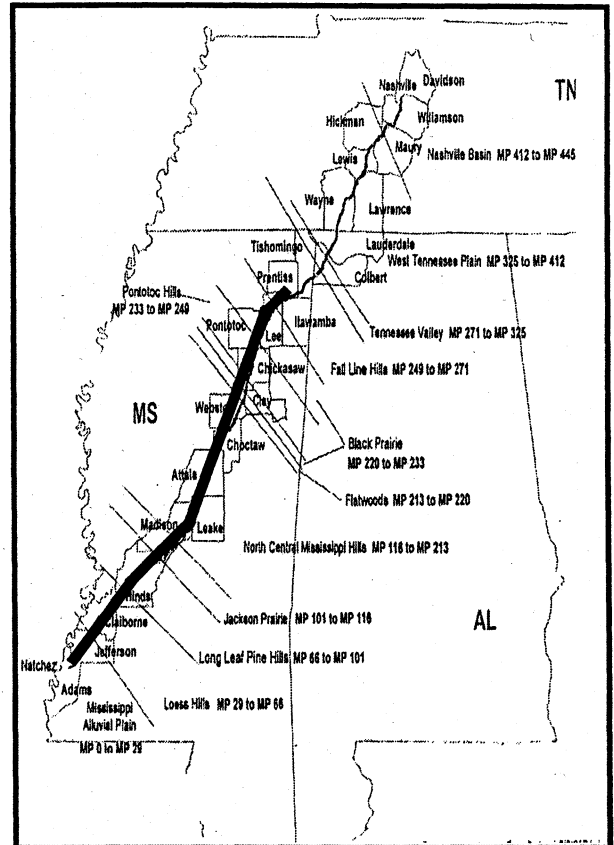
Distribution and Habitat: This snake is a habitat generalist throughout the southern 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Preferred habitats include brushy open areas, open woods and rocky hillsides.

Breeding: Four to twenty five eggs are laid in June or July and are deposited under rocks, in sawdust, rotten logs or stumps.

Food Habits: Insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals are eaten.

Other information: This is the snake most commonly seen crossing the Parkway.



Rough Green Snake

(*Opheodrys aestivus*)

Status: Common

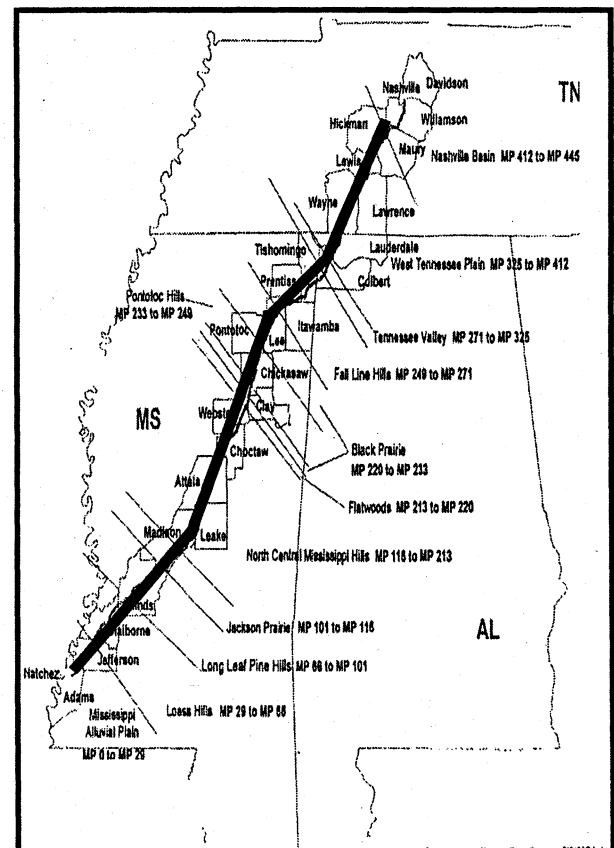
Distribution and Habitat: Forested environments throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Partial to the foliage of trees and shrubs overhanging streams and lakes.

Breeding: Three to twelve eggs are laid in late spring under bark of dead trees and rotten logs. Communal nesting occurs with clutches from several females found in one nest.

Food Habits: Spiders, grasshoppers, crickets, and insect larvae are the principal foods.

Other information: Hard to see in their preferred habitat, these snakes may be seen crossing the Parkway during the day.



Corn Snake

(*Elaphe guttata guttata*)

Status: Common

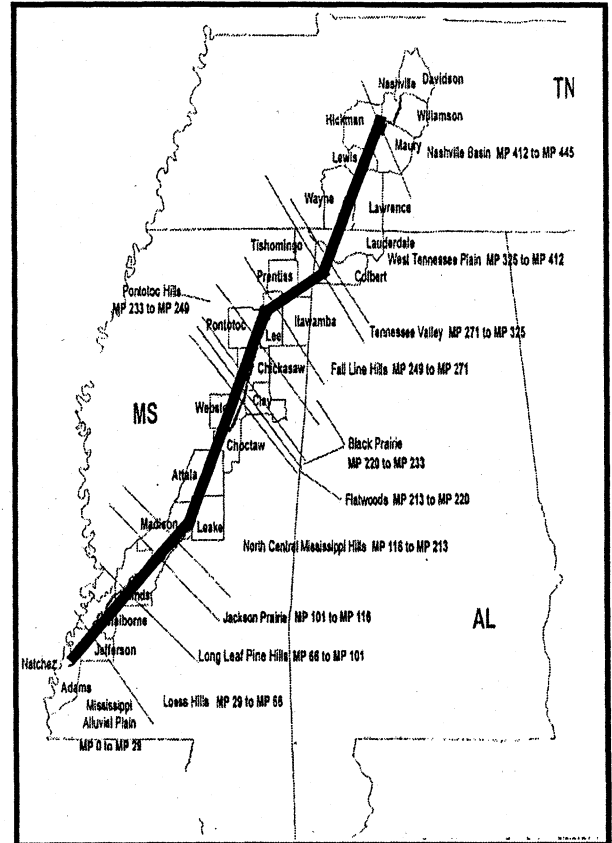
Distribution and Habitat: Found in most terrestrial habitats throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway from milepost 400 south.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers pine barrens or wooded areas on rocky slopes. This species spends most of its time prowling rodent burrows or other subterranean passageways.

Breeding: Three to twenty seven eggs are laid in abandoned rodent burrows or in or under rotten logs or sawdust piles.

Food Habits: Primarily feeds on small mammals but also eats birds and their eggs, frogs and lizards.

Other information: Often seen crossing the parkway during the day.



Black Rat Snake

(*Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta*)

Status: Uncommon, but probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

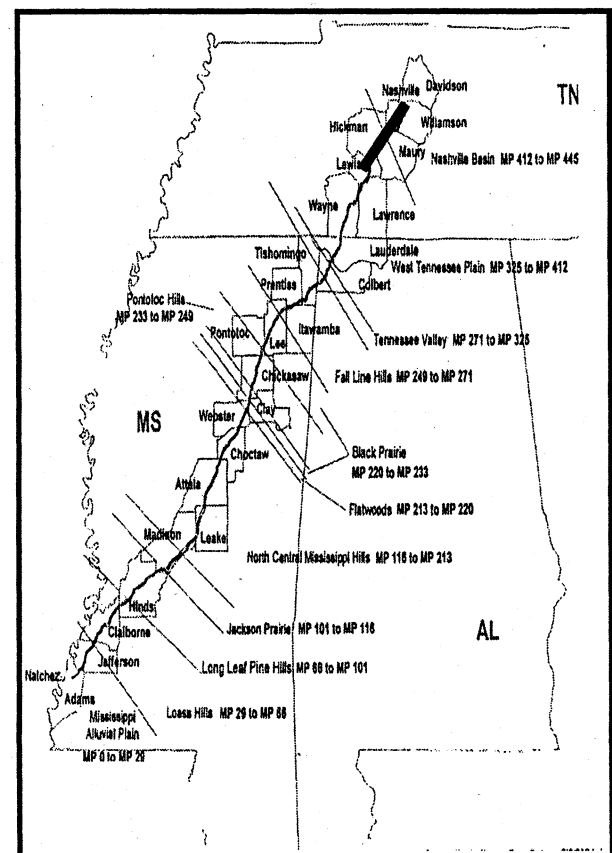
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies rocky timbered hillsides to flat farmland in the AL. and TN. portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Generally found near wooded areas.

Breeding: Five to twenty five eggs are deposited in rotten logs, stumps or sawdust piles in late spring or early summer.

Food Habits: Small mammals, birds and their eggs are the principal food items, although frogs and lizards are taken by young snakes.

Other information: Most easily observed while crossing the Parkway during the day.



Gray Rat Snake

(*Elaphe obsoleta spiloides*)

Status: Common

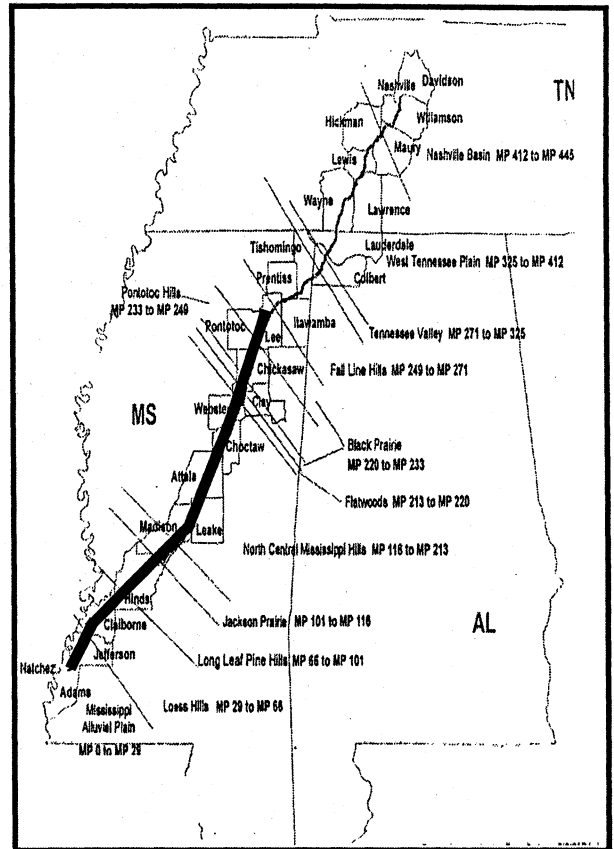
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies timbered hillsides to flat farmland in the southern 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Generally found near wooded areas.

Breeding: Five to twenty five eggs are deposited in rotten logs, stumps or sawdust piles in late spring or early summer.

Food Habits: Small mammals, birds and their eggs are the principal food items, although frogs and lizards are taken by young snakes.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway during the day.



Black Kingsnake

(*Lampropeltis getulus niger*)

Status: Common

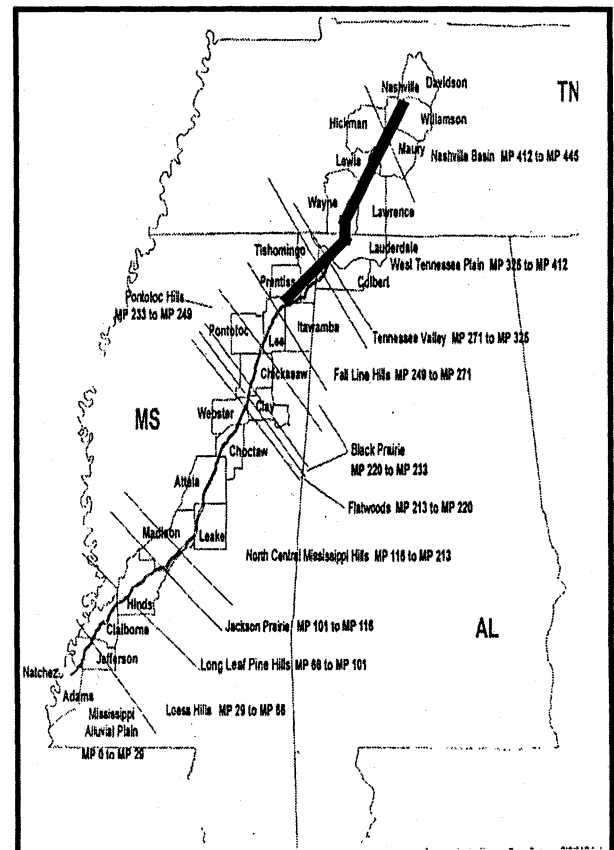
Distribution and Habitat: Habitats include dry, rocky hillsides, open woods, dry prairies and stream valleys in the northern 1/2 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires surface cover under which to hide.

Breeding: Five to twenty eggs per clutch are laid in rotten logs and similar places.

Food Habits: These constrictors eat turtle eggs, lizards, birds, small mammals and other snakes including venomous ones.

Other information: Best found by turning over logs boards and other surface cover.



Speckled Kingsnake

(*Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki*)

Status: Common

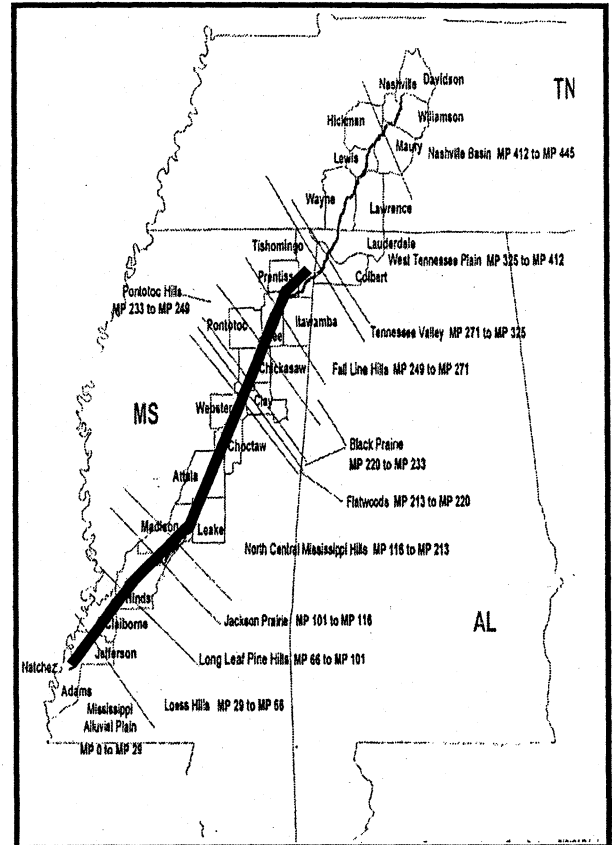
Distribution and Habitat: Utilizes nearly all available habitats in the southern ½ of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires shelters such as logs, rocks, thick clumps of vegetation or ledges.

Breeding: Five to twenty eggs per clutch are laid in rotten logs and similar places.

Food Habits: Small mammals and other snakes are the principal food sources, although birds and some amphibians are also eaten.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway in late morning or early afternoon.



Eastern Milk Snake

(*Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum*)

Status: Uncommon

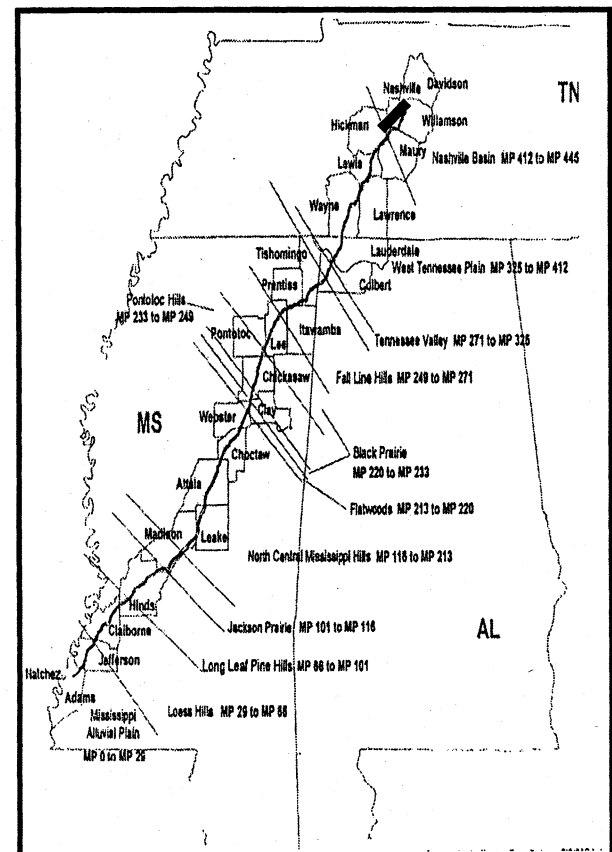
Distribution and Habitat: Utilizes fields, woodlands, rocky hillsides and river bottoms. This species is at the periphery of its range in the northern tier of counties in the TN. portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: This secretive snake requires shelters such as logs, rocks or boards under which to hide.

Breeding: Five to sixteen often adherent eggs are laid in sawdust or loose soil under objects such as rotten logs or rocks.

Food Habits: These constrictors feed chiefly on lizards, small snakes and small mammals.

Other information: May be seen on the Parkway at night or during the day. May also be found by turning surface cover such as logs or flat rocks.



Mole Kingsnake

(*Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata*)

Status: Uncommon, although probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

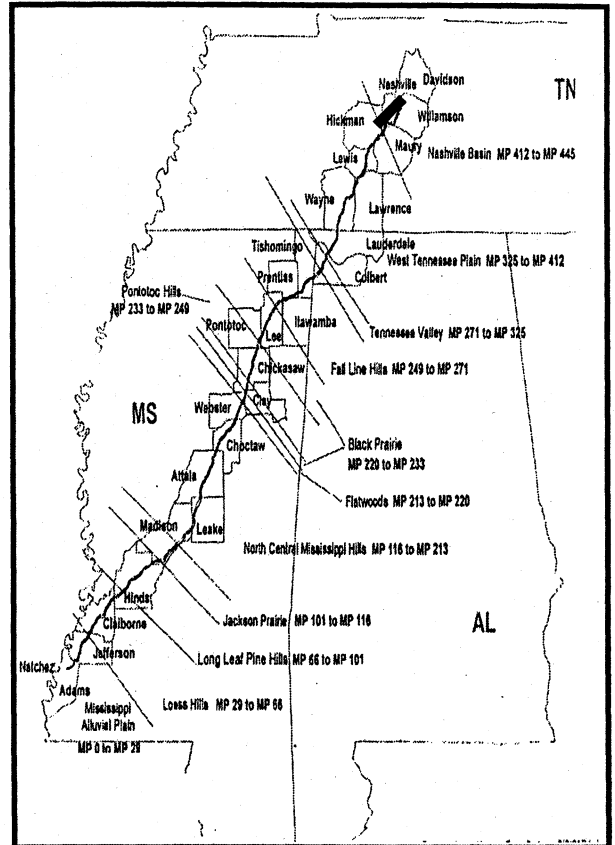
Distribution and Habitat: Habitats include woodlands, thickets near open fields, cultivated fields and pine flatwoods. Should be found throughout the northern 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires loose or sandy soil for burrowing. Spends little time above ground.

Breeding: Six to seventeen eggs are laid in June or July in nests a few centimeters below the surface in sandy fields.

Food Habits: These constrictors eat small mammals, lizards and snakes as their principal foods.

Other information: May be found on the Parkway road at night or by turning logs and other surface cover during rainy weather.



Southern Copperhead

(*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*)

Status: Common

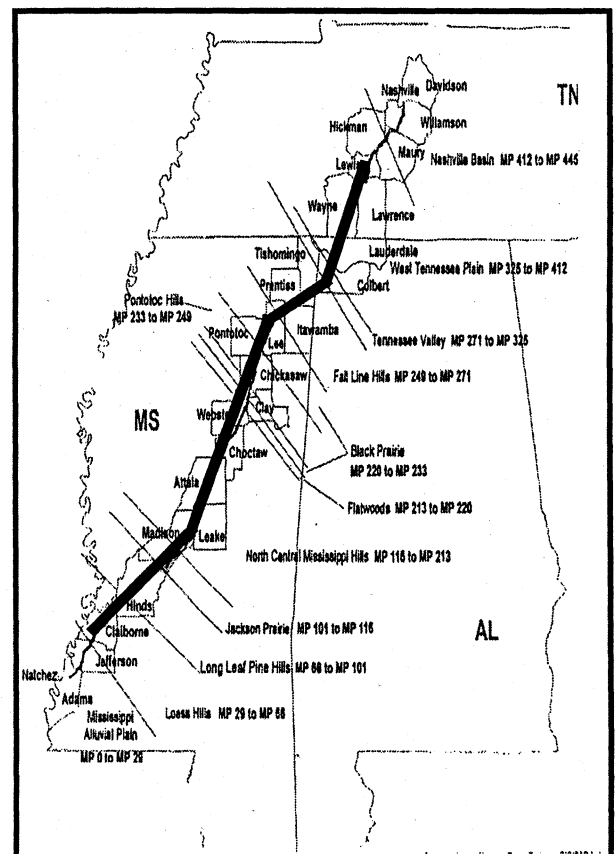
Distribution and Habitat: Found in wooded areas throughout the southern 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires surface cover to hide under.

Breeding: Three to fourteen young are born live in late summer after spring mating.

Food Habits: Insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals are eaten.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway, especially after rains. Also seen on the forest floor during the day.



Western Cottonmouth

(*Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma*)

Status: Common

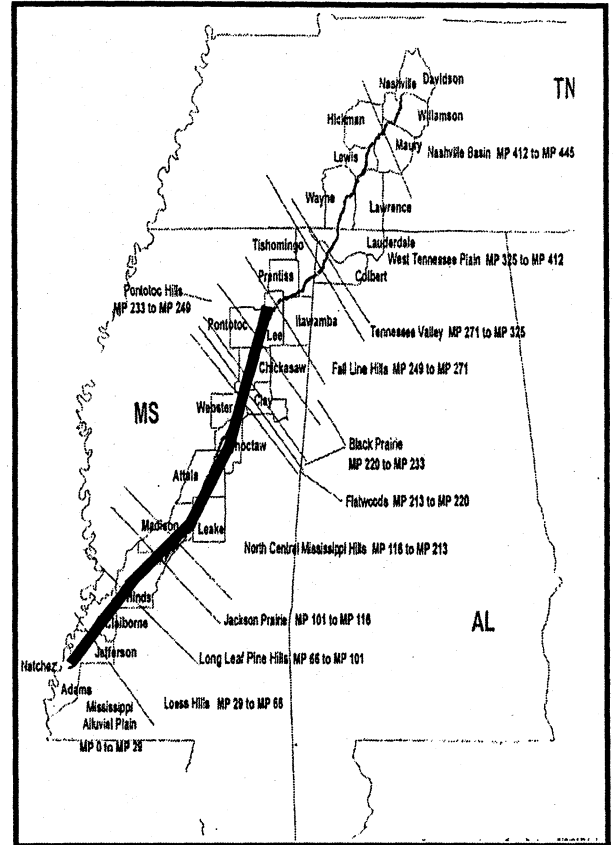
Distribution and Habitat: A denizen of lowland swamps, lakes, rivers and ditches, this snake should be found in aquatic conditions throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers aquatic habitats with logs or overhanging branches on which to sun.

Breeding: Three to fourteen live young are born in late summer.

Food Habits: Fish and amphibians are the primary foods although reptiles, birds and small mammals are also eaten.

Other information: These snakes are often seen crossing the Parkway. They may be observed swimming in many small lakes and ponds along the Parkway.



Canebrake Rattlesnake

(*Crotalus horridus atricaudatus*)

Status: Uncommon, although probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

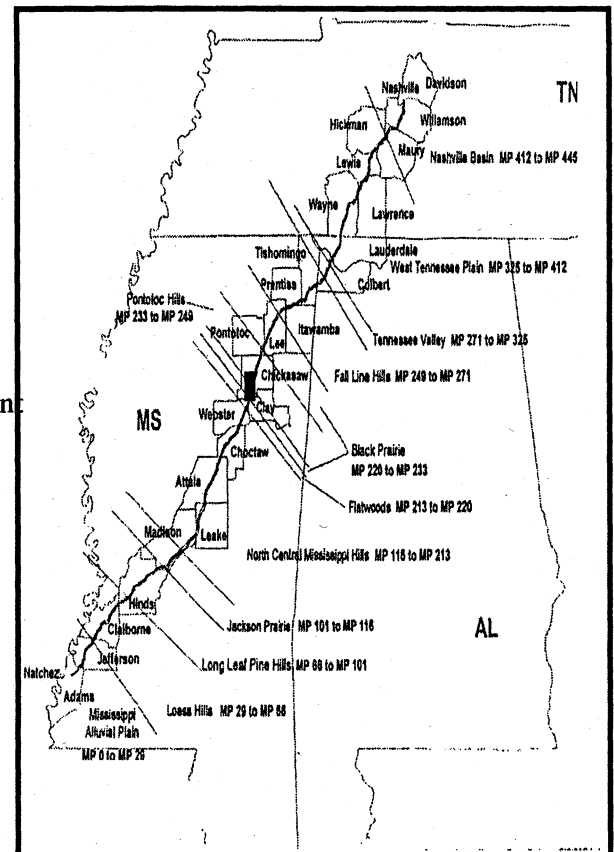
Distribution and Habitat: Occupy rocky hillsides, fields bordered by forests, and low pinewoods. Should be found throughout the MS. and AL. portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Usually most common in second forested areas where rodents abound.

Breeding: After mating in early spring, five to nineteen live young are born in August or September.

Food Habits: Small mammals, especially rodents are the chief food.

Other information: Sometimes seen crossing the Parkway.



Three-toed Amphiuma

(*Amphiuma tridactylum*)

Status: Uncommon, although probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

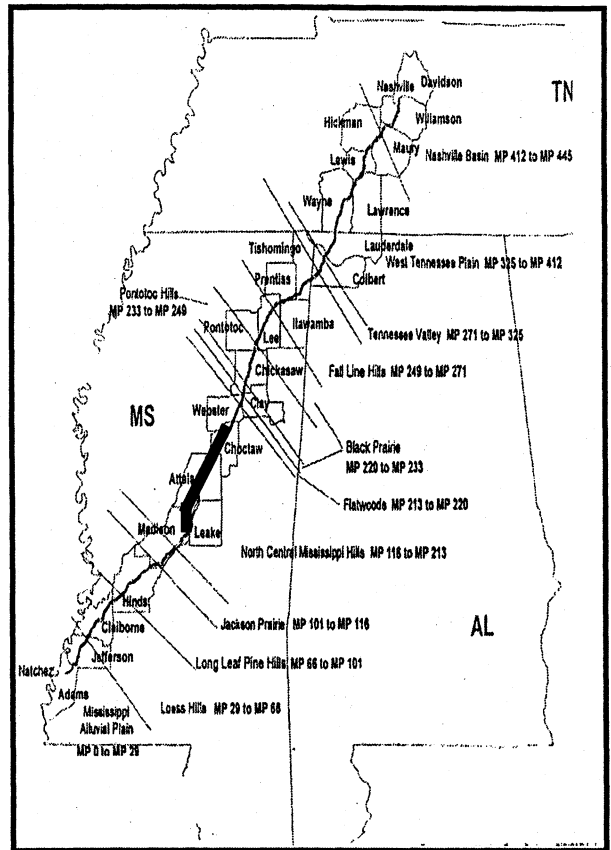
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies bayous, ditches, oxbows, lakes and ponds. Should be found throughout the MS. portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires unpolluted muddy or mucky habitat.

Breeding: In winter females deposit long rosarylike strings of eggs in depressions beneath logs or other objects in moist or wet areas. Aquatic larvae hatch about 5 months later.

Food Habits: Insects, crayfish, mollusks, other amphibians and small reptiles are the primary foods.

Other information: Hard to observe in their natural habitat. Can be studied by dipnetting or with the use of minnow traps.



Western Lesser Siren

(*Siren intermedia nettingi*)

Status: Common

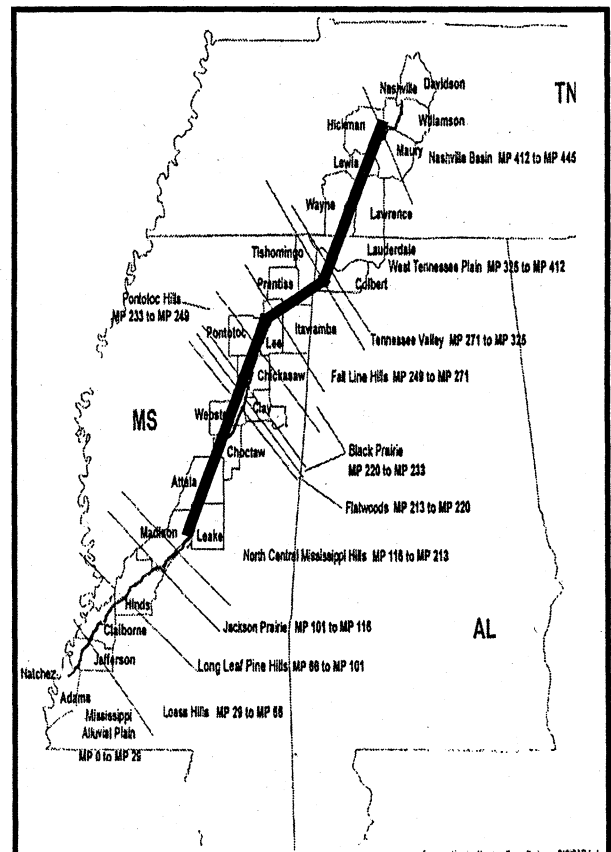
Distribution and Habitat: Swamps, ditches and ponds of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers quiet weed choked aquatic habitats. Spends daylight hours hiding in plant debris in shallow water.

Breeding: The female lays about 200 eggs in a small depression on the bottom of a pond in the spring.

Food Habits: Crustaceans, mollusks, worms, insects and algae are eaten.

Other information: These amphibians are hard to observe in their natural habitat. Easy to catch with minnow traps in appropriate habitats.



Mole Salamander

(*Ambystoma talpoideum*)

Status: Uncommon, although probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

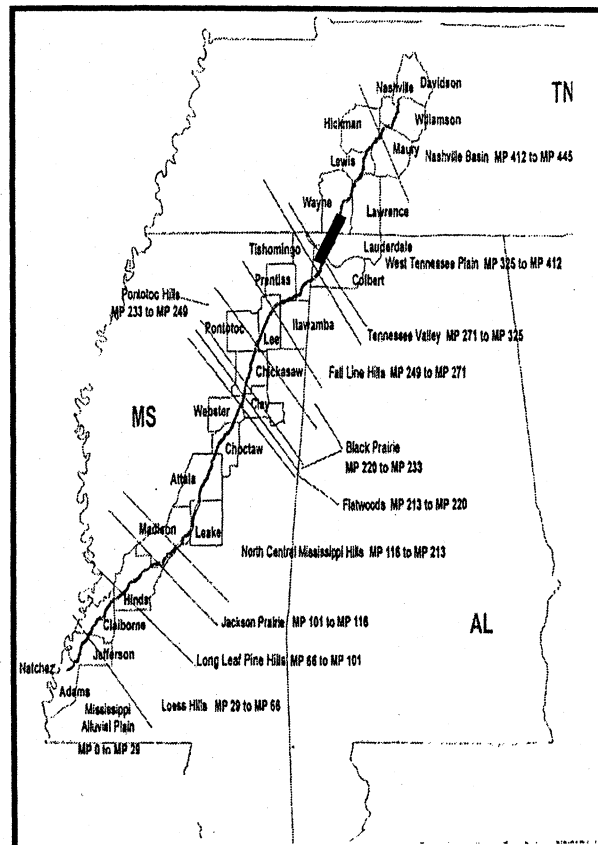
Distribution and Habitat: Occupy underground burrows in pine savannas, hardwood forests and swamps. Should be found throughout the southern ½ of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Chiefly confined to lowlands and valleys

Breeding: Mating occurs in winter. Females deposit ten to forty one eggs in small clusters attached to stems in shallow ponds. Larvae are aquatic and may over winter in the water.

Food Habits: Earthworms, insects and snails are the chief foods.

Other information: A confirmed burrower, this species is seldom seen except during the mating season.



Red-spotted Newt

(*Notophthalmus viridescens*)

Status: Common

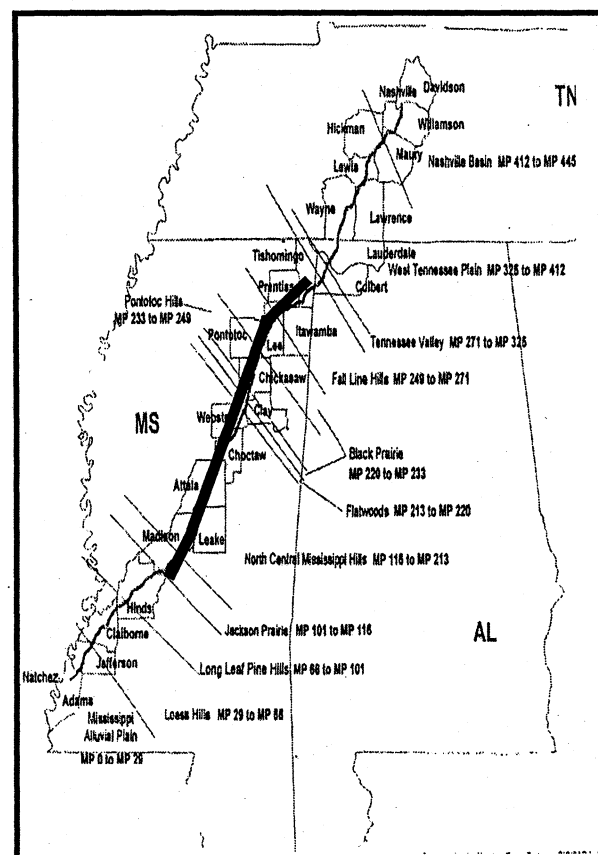
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies ponds, small lakes, marshes, ditches and quiet portions of small streams throughout the southern ½ of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires shallow permanent or semipermanent bodies of unpolluted water with live vegetation.

Breeding: After courtship in spring and fall the female deposits eggs singly on submerged vegetation, folding a leaf around each egg. Eggs hatch in about 35 days.

Food Habits: Food includes insects, crustaceans, mollusks and eggs of other amphibians.

Other information: Aquatic stages easily seen in small ponds along the Parkway.



Slimy Salamander

(*Plethodon glutinosus*)

Status: Common

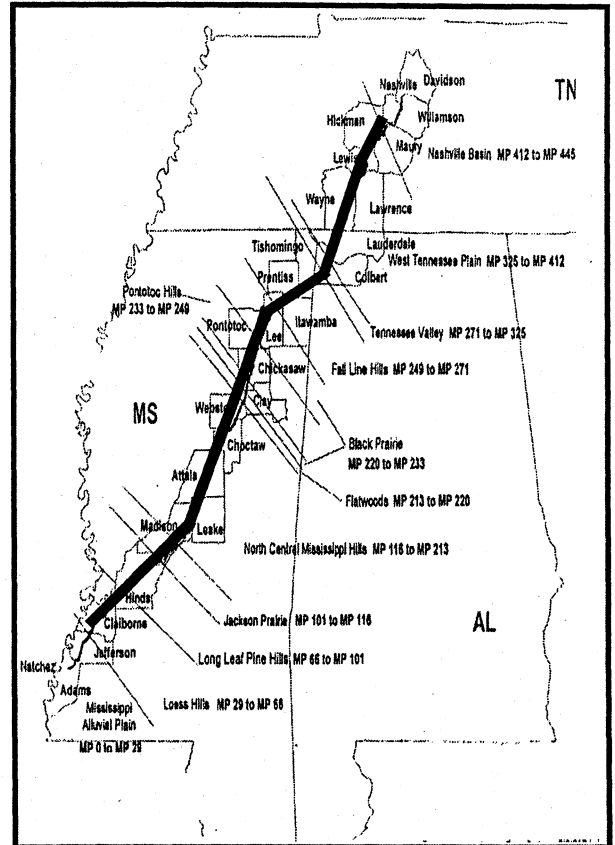
Distribution and Habitat: Occurs in moist woodland habitats which are not susceptible to flooding. Should be found throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires more moisture than other salamanders of its genus.

Breeding: Eggs are laid in late summer or fall in or under logs and among roots. Young do not have an aquatic stage.

Food Habits: Invertebrates including earthworms, beetles and ants are the mainstay of the diet.

Other information: These salamanders may be observed by turning logs and flat rocks in their preferred habitat.



Northern Red Salamander

(*Pseudotriton ruber ruber*)

Status: Uncommon, but probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

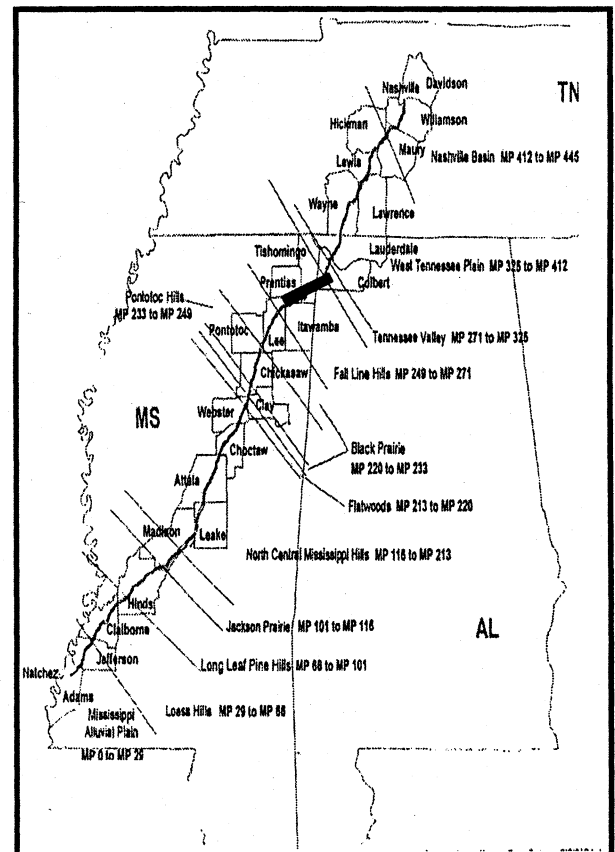
Distribution and Habitat: Occurs in or near springs or streams in open or wooded areas in the northern ½ of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Water must be clear, cool and not stagnant. Streams with bottoms of sand, gravel or rock are preferred.

Breeding: Courtship occurs in summer, spawning in October and hatching in December. About 70 eggs are laid in aquatic vegetation. The larval stage lasts about 32 months.

Food Habits: Earthworms, insects and smaller salamanders are the chief foods.

Other information: Most easily found by looking under moss, stones or logs in the preferred habitat.



American Toad

(*Bufo americanus*)

Status: Common

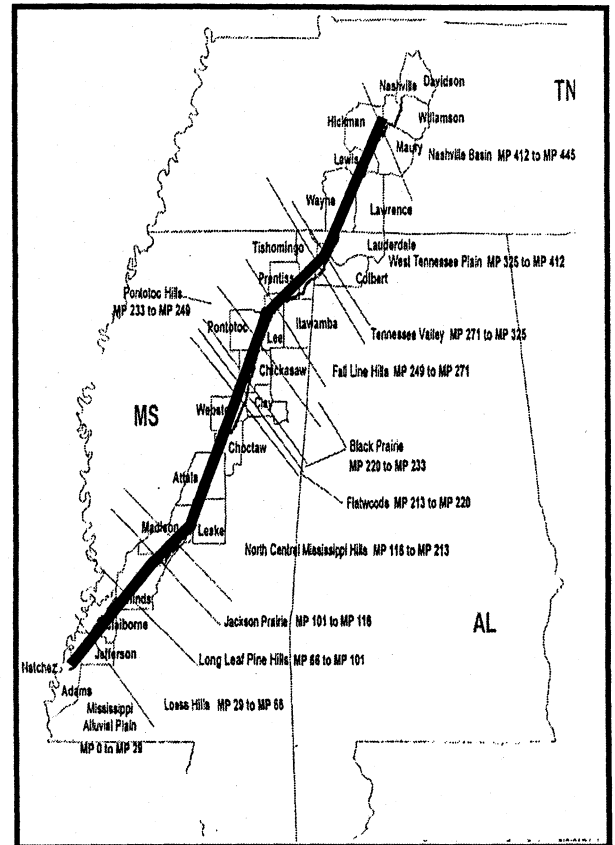
Distribution and Habitat: These toads are habitat generalists, inhabiting nearly all habitats along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requirements include shallow water bodies in which to breed and moist areas in which to hide.

Breeding: Bred in February and March. The female lays 6000 eggs in two long strings on the bottom of shallow pools. Metamorphosis takes about 2 months.

Food Habits: This species will eat any insect or invertebrate it can fit into its mouth.

Other information: Often seen crossing the Parkway at night.



Fowler's Toad

(*Bufo woodhousei fowleri*)

Status: Uncommon, although probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

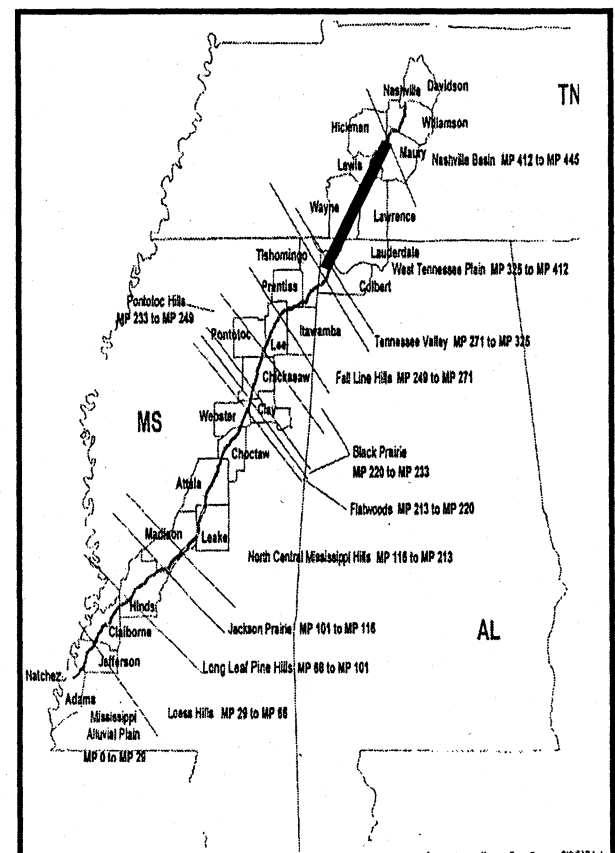
Distribution and Habitat: These toads are habitat generalists, inhabiting nearly all habitats along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Require sandy areas.

Breeding: Breeding occurs from March to May with the female laying about 7000 eggs in two strings. The eggs hatch in one week with the tadpoles transforming in one to two months.

Food Habits: This species will eat any insect or invertebrate it can fit into its mouth.

Other information: May be seen crossing the Parkway after rains. They disappear under ground during droughts.



Southern Cricket Frog

(*Acris gryllus*)

Status: Common

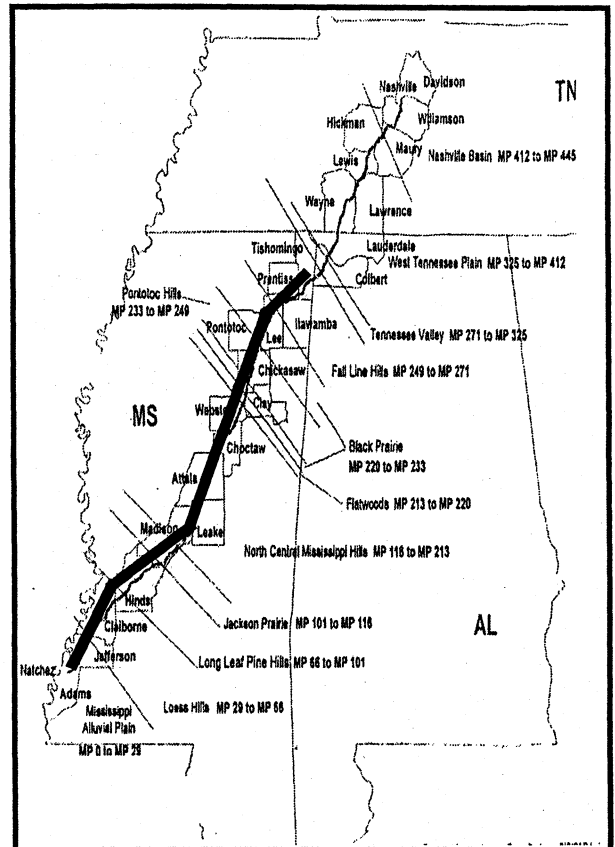
Distribution and Habitat: Inhabits grassy margins of quasi-permanent ponds, streams and ditches along the southern ½ of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires emergent vegetation or vegetation along the shore.

Breeding: Breeding takes place in late spring and summer. About 150 eggs are laid singly or in small groups attached to stems or scattered on the bottom in shallow water. Transformation occurs in late summer.

Food Habits: Small insects and spiders comprise the diet.

Other information: Commonly seen in appropriate habitats in all seasons along the Parkway.



Northern Cricket Frog

(*Acris crepitans*)

Status: Common

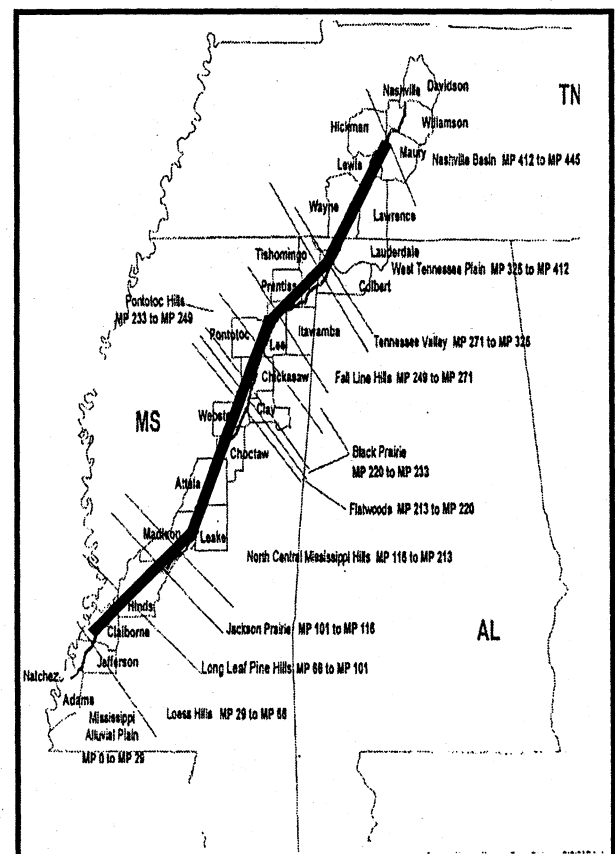
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies open grassy margins of ponds, ditches and marshy areas along the length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires emergent vegetation or vegetation along the shore. Prefers moister microhabitats than the Southern Cricket Frog.

Breeding: Breeding takes place when weather warms up in the spring. Eggs are laid singly or in small groups attached to stems or scattered on the bottom in shallow water. Transformation occurs in late summer.

Food Habits: Small insects and spiders are the major food sources.

Other information: Commonly seen in appropriate habitats in warm weather along the Parkway.



Spring Peeper

(*Hyla crucifer*)

Status: Common

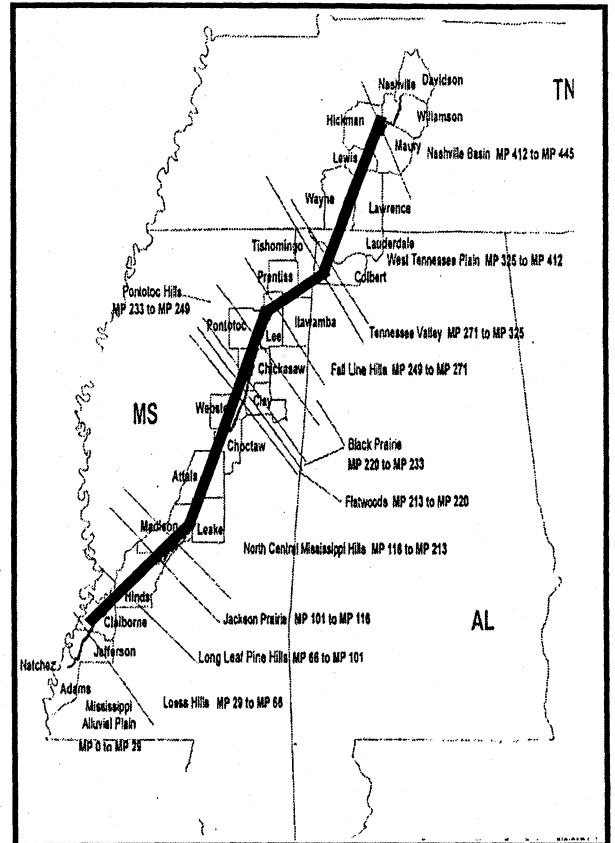
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies woodlands near temporary or semi-permanent ponds or swamps the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires second growth or cutover woodlots near unpolluted water body.

Breeding: Breeding occurs from October through March. About 900 eggs are attached singly to submerged objects in shallow water. Eggs hatch in 5 to 7 days and metamorphosis occurs in 3 to 4 months.

Food Habits: The diet consists of small arthropods.

Other information: This frog is seldom seen outside of the breeding season. It may sometimes be seen wandering in woody areas after rains.



Green Tree Frog

(*Hyla cinerea*)

Status: Uncommon, but probably much more common than inventory surveys indicate.

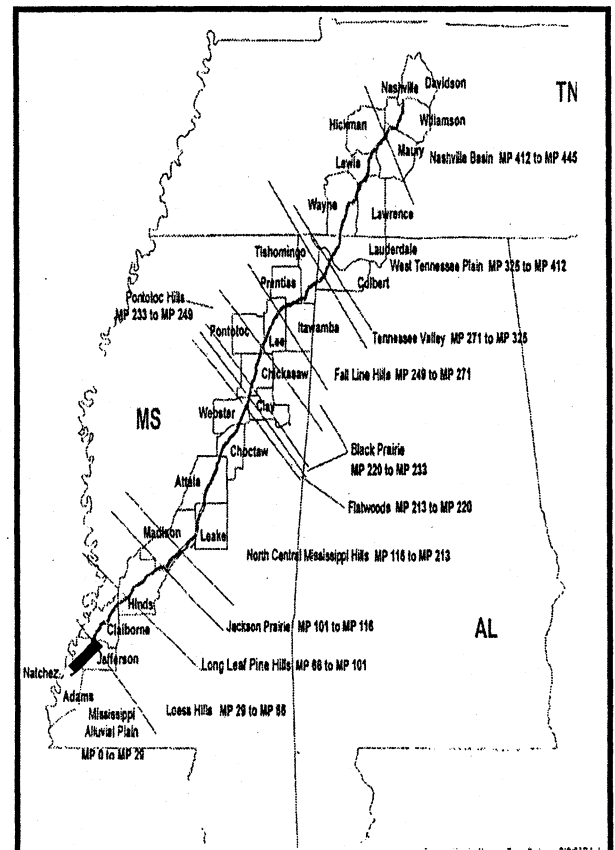
Distribution and Habitat: Habitats include swamps, borders of lakes, streams and ditches in the MS. portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires floating or emergent vegetation and a good supply of unpolluted water or moisture.

Breeding: Breeding takes place April through September. About 400 eggs are laid amid floating vegetation. The larval stage lasts about 2 months.

Food Habits: Insects are the principal food.

Other information: Best seen near lights at night as they feed on insects drawn to the light.



Squirrel Tree Frog

(*Hyla squirella*)

Status: Common

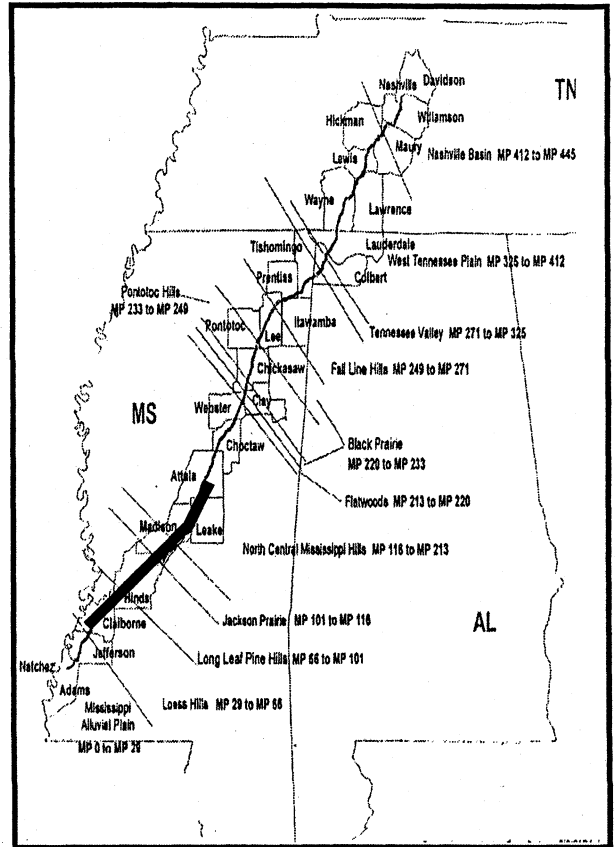
Distribution and Habitat: This species may be found about anywhere south of Jackson, MS. which provides moisture and a hiding spot.

Special Habitat Requirements: Prefers open woods near unpolluted water bodies.

Breeding: Breeding is associated with summer storms. The female lays bout 1000 eggs on the bottom of open ponds or pools. The tadpoles transform after 45 days.

Food Habits: Small insects are the chief food.

Other information: Most often seen after rains, this frog is often called "rain frog".



Gray Tree Frog (Complex)

(*Hyla versicolor* and *Hyla chrysoscelis*)

Status: Common

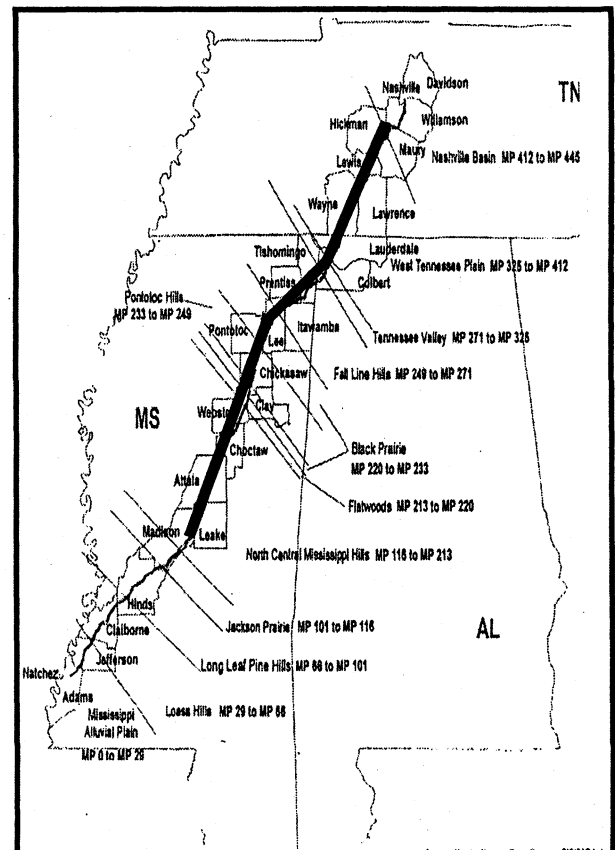
Distribution and Habitat: Both species may be found in areas with small trees or shrubs near or standing in shallow bodies of water along the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Emergent vegetation in unpolluted water bodies are required.

Breeding: The breeding season is from May to August. Scattered groups of 10 to 40 eggs are laid on the surface of shallow ditches, puddles and ponds. Hatching occurs in 5 days and metamorphosis occurs in about 50 days.

Food Habits: Arboreal insects are the chief food.

Other information: These tree frogs are not often seen except in the breeding season. Both species may be heard singing in appropriate habitats along the Parkway.



Bird-voiced Tree Frog

(*Hyla avivoca*)

Status: Common

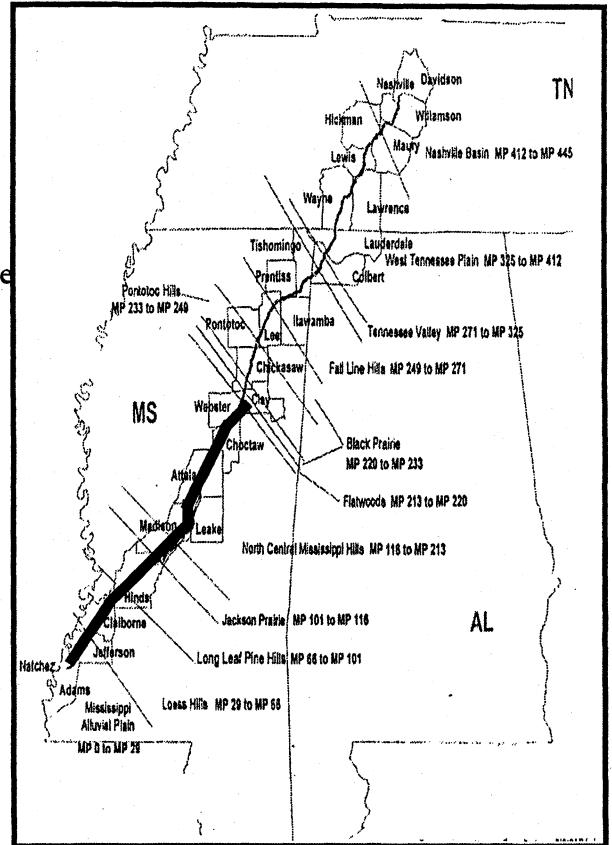
Distribution and Habitat: Occupies heavily wooded swamps bordering rivers and streams in the MS. portions of the Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires permanently wooded swamps of cypress, tupelo, birch or buttonbush along creeks or waterways.

Breeding: Mating occurs in late spring and summer. The female deposits about 650 eggs in packets of 6 to 15 in shallow water. At high temperatures they hatch in 40 hours and metamorphosis occurs in about one month.

Food Habits: Arboreal insects and spiders are the main food sources.

Other information: These frogs are seldom seen outside of the breeding season, but may be heard in appropriate habitats singing from what appears to be high in trees.



Upland Chorus Frog

(*Pseudacris triseriata feriarum*)

Status: Uncommon, but most certainly more common than inventory surveys indicate.

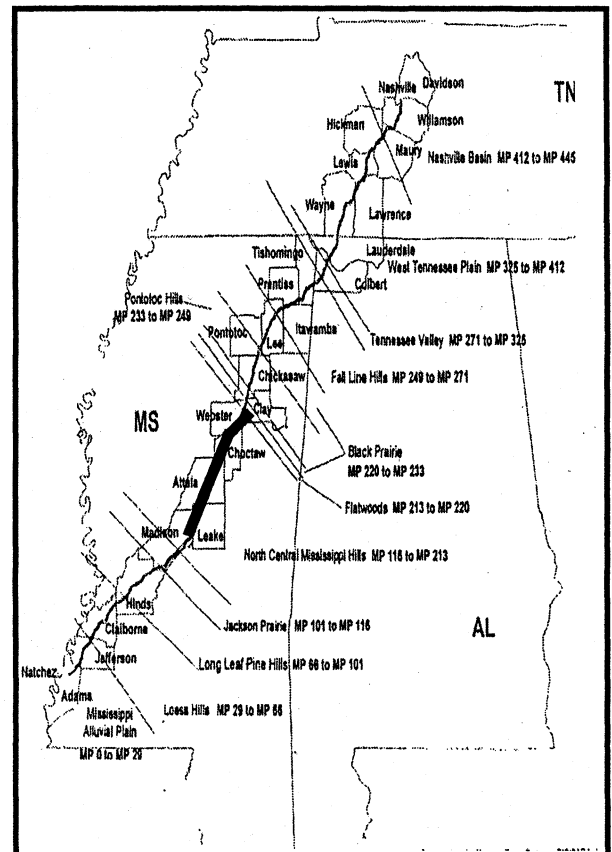
Distribution and Habitat: This species inhabits grassy swales, moist woodlands, river bottom swamps and the environs of ponds, bogs and marshes. It should be found along the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Semi-permanent pools are required for breeding.

Breeding: Breeding occurs from December to March with the female laying about 1000 eggs in clusters of 60 each. Eggs are attached to vegetation. The tadpole stage lasts 2 to 3 months.

Food Habits: Small arthropods are eaten.

Other information: May be active year around.



Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad

(*Gastrophryne carolinensis*)

Status: Uncommon, but probably more common than inventory surveys indicate.

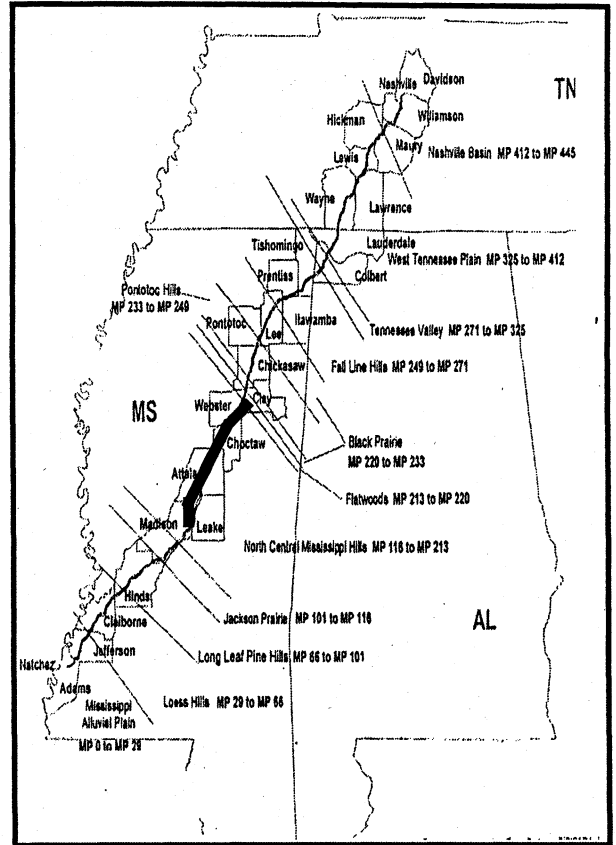
Distribution and Habitat: This species inhabits the margins of water bodies in a wide variety of habitats and should be found the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Surface cover providing a moist microhabitat is required.

Breeding: Mating occurs in May through July during warm rains. About 850 eggs are laid in packets on the surface of shallow puddles, ponds or streams. The larval stage lasts 20 to 70 days depending on temperature.

Food Habits: This species is a food specialist on ants, although beetles and termites are sometimes taken.

Other information: This accomplished burrower is hard to find but may be found by turning logs and rocks in appropriate habitats after warm rains.



Bullfrog

(*Rana catesbeiana*)

Status: Common

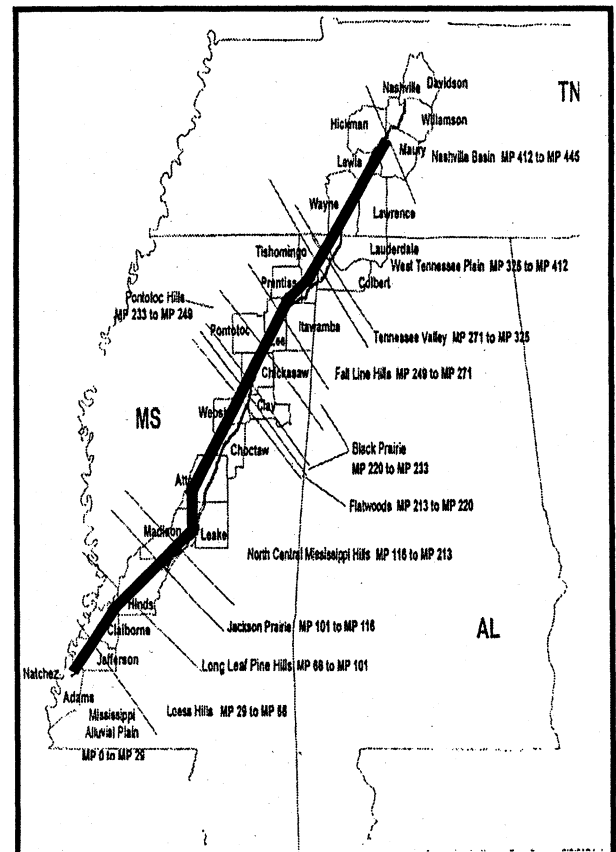
Distribution and Habitat: An aquatic frog inhabiting larger lakes, ponds, bogs, and sluggish streams the entire length of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires vegetation or snags at the water edge in which to hide.

Breeding: Mating takes place in late spring and summer. About 12,000 eggs are laid with hatching in 5 days and metamorphosis occurring about a year later.

Food Habits: Insects, crayfish and any small vertebrate which will fit in their mouths are eaten.

Other information: Often seen basking on logs or shores.



Bronze Frog

(*Rana clamitans clamitans*)

Status: Common

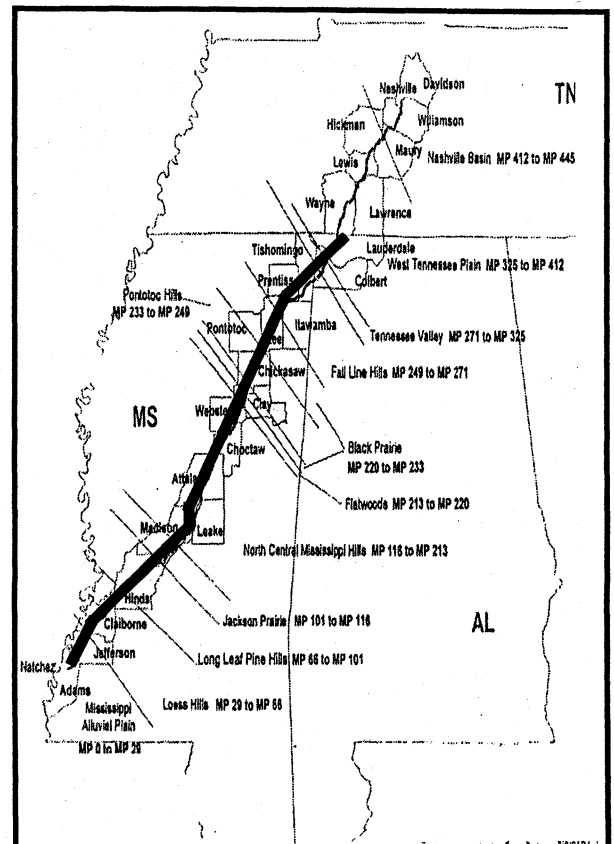
Distribution and Habitat: Habitats include swamps, bayheads, wet hammocks and the environs of streams in the lower 2/3 of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires logs, stumps or crevices in which to hide.

Breeding: Breeding in May and June, the female lays about 3000 eggs in a raftlike surface film. Most tadpoles transform within a few months but some overwinter.

Food Habits: Mainly arthropods, snails and worms are eaten.

Other information: The banjo-like twang of their call is often heard along the Parkway. They may be readily seen at most water bodies in their range.



Green Frog

(*Rana clamitans melanota*)

Status: Common

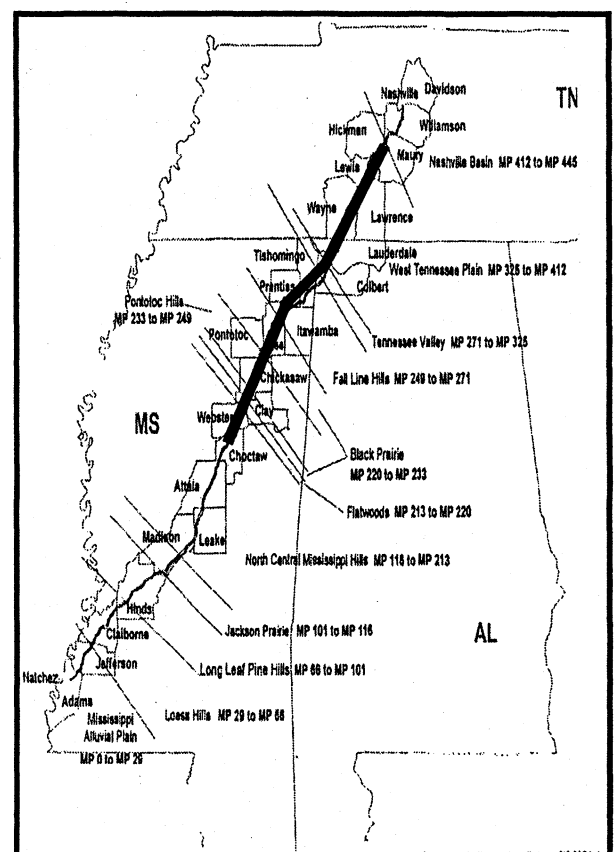
Distribution and Habitat: An inhabitant of shallow fresh water habitats throughout the northern 1/2 of the Natchez Trace Parkway, this species prefers streams and brooks.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires shallow, unpolluted water.

Breeding: Breeding in May and June, the female lays about 3000 eggs in a raftlike surface film. Most tadpoles transform within a few months but some overwinter.

Food Habits: Mainly arthropods, snails and worms are eaten.

Other information: This frog is most often observed near streams or ditches along the Parkway.



Southern Leopard Frog

(*Rana utricularia*)

Status: Common

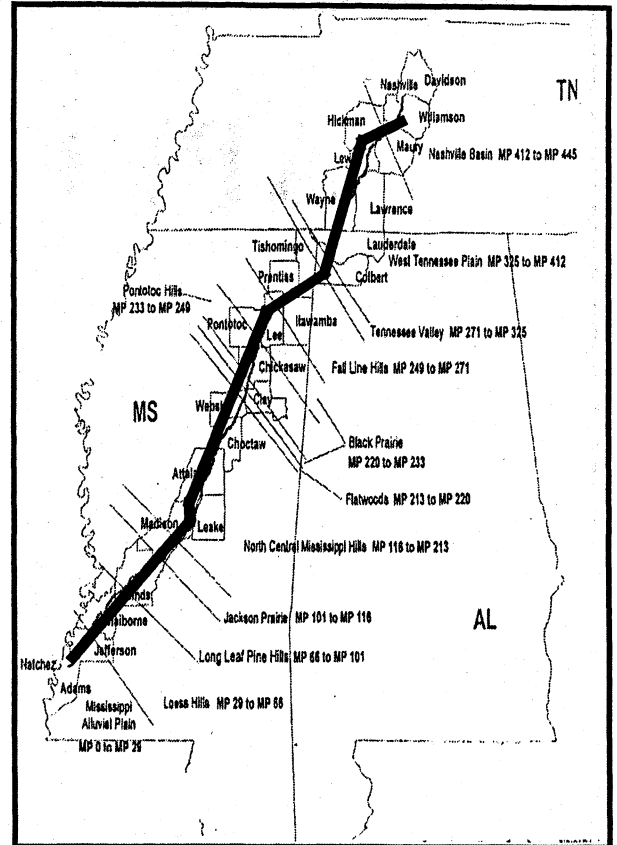
Distribution and Habitat: This frog may be found in all types of shallow fresh water habitats throughout the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Special Habitat Requirements: Requires shallow unpolluted water with vegetation.

Breeding: Breeding occurs in winter or early spring. Females attach a firm cluster of several hundred eggs to vegetation just below the water's surface. Eggs hatch in 7 to 10 days with metamorphosis occurring in about three months.

Food Habits: Insects and smaller frogs are the main food sources.

Other information: This frog may be readily observed as it ventures well away from water during the summer when vegetation can provide shelter and shade.



APPENDIX B

FIELD DATA

APPENDIX B KEY

Park

NATR = Natchez Trace Parkway

State

MS = Mississippi

AL = Alabama

TN = Tennessee

Ecosystem Provinces

1 = Lower Mississippi Riverine

2 = Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest

3 = Southeastern Mixed Forest

4 = Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental)

Physiographic Regions

MAPL = Mississippi Alluvial Plain

LOHI = Loess Hills

LLPH = Long Leaf Pine Hills

JAPR = Jackson Prairie

NCMH = North Central Mississippi Hills

FLAT = Flatwoods

BLPR = Black Prairie

POHI = Pontotoc Hills

FLHI = Fall Line Hills

TEVA = Tennessee Valley

WTHI = West Tennessee Hills

NABA = Nashville Basin

Sex

M = Male

F = Female

JUV = Juvenile

= Unknown

Hand Collecting Database

Park/State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Point	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length (mm)	Weight (gr)	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WU	0322	022	4	22	1999	S. BLACK RACER	M	805	183		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	026	4	23	1999	(8) RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	026	4	23	1999	STINKPOT					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WU	0389	027	4	23	1999	GREEN ANOLE	M			displaying	
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WU	0485	034	4	24	1999	FIVE-LINED SKINK	JUV				
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WR	0512	036	4	24	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WU	0541	037	4	24	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0552	038	4	24	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0552	038	4	24	1999	GREEN ANOLE		48	3.5		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0556	039	4	24	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0754	058	4	25	1999	GROUND ANOLE					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WX	0754	058	4	25	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WX	0754	058	4	25	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WB	1220	082	4	30	1999	AMERICAN ALLIGATOR		902			SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WB	1220	082	4	30	1999	RAZER-BACKED MUSK TURTLE					SUNNING IN SHRUB
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WC	1150	077	5	01	1999	(2) GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WB	1220	082	5	01	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WB	1220	082	5	02	1999	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1251	085	5	02	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1251	085	5	02	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	102	370	GRAVID	
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WB	1269	086	5	02	1999	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1283	088	5	02	1999	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1594	108	5	03	1999	W. COTTONMOUTH					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1594	108	5	03	1999	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M				
NATR MS	3	FLAT	ST	2149	145	5	07	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	FLAT	ST	2184	147	5	07	1999	FIVE-LINED SKINK	JUV				
NATR MS	3	FLAT	WX	2193	148	5	07	1999	GROUND SKINK		51	1.5		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	176	5	09	1999	(6) RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	176	5	09	1999	(2) SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	198	5	12	1999	AMERICAN ALLIGATOR					4-5 ft LONG
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3591	243	5	19	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3956	266	5	21	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR MS	1	MAPL	WX	0046	001	6	9	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	6	10	1999	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	6	11	1999	GREEN ANOLE					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	6	11	1999	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WB	0725	052	6	12	1999	GREEN ANOLE				LAYING	4 EGGS

Hand Collecting Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Point	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length (mm)	Weight (gr)	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1720	117	6	14	1999	(2) GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2289	154	6	16	1999	GROUND SKINK		42	3		SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	176	6	17	1999	(5) RED-EARED SLIDER					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2666	178	11	09	1999	E. GARTER SNAKE	F				
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2346	158	11	11	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0161	010	4	25	2000	FIVE-LINED SKINK		61	5		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	25	2000	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	25	2000	GREEN ANOLE	F				
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	26	2000	N. CRICKET FROG		19	1.5		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	27	2000	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	27	2000	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0215	015	4	27	2000	GREEN TREE FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	021	4	28	2000	SPRING PEEPER		28	0.5		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WR	1037	069	4	30	2000	(4) GREEN ANOLE					2 MATING
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1594	108	5	5	2000	BRONZE FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1705	116	5	5	2000	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1594	108	5	6	2000	(2) S. LEOPARD FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	187	5	11	2000	SMOOTH SOFT SHELL TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	187	5	11	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2564	171	5	12	2000	(2) BULLFROG					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2564	171	5	12	2000	(2) BRONZE FROG					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	2739	184	5	13	2000	N. CRICKET FROG					CHORUS
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2933	198	5	14	2000	S. CRICKET FROG					CALLING
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	209	5	14	2000	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	2.5		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	198	5	15	2000	(3) GREEN FROG					CALLING
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	WR	3115	211	5	17	2000	GREEN FROG					CALLING
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3627	245	5	19	2000	(2) GRAY TREE FROG					CALLING
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3806	256	5	19	2000	GRAY TREE FROG					CALLING
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4333	297	5	29	2000	(2) GRAY TREE FROGS					CALLING
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4333	297	5	29	2000	GREEN FROG					CALLING
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4333	297	5	29	2000	(2) S. LEOPARD FROGS					CALLING
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	ST	0863	067	5	30	2000	BRONZE FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WR	0794	061	5	30	2000	BRONZE FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0127	007	5	31	2000	(2) BRONZE FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	SW	0480	033	6	1	2000	(2) BRONZE FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	BIRD-VOICED TREE FROG		34	1.5		

Hand Collecting Database

Park State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Point	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length (mm)	Weight (gr)	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	N. CRICKET FROG		18	1		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	GREEN FROG	F	50	2		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	E. RIBBON SNAKE					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	082	6	1	2000	(4) RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1104	073	6	2	2000	(2) S. CRICKET FROG					CALLING
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1104	073	6	2	2000	(2) BRONZE FROG					CALLING
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WR	1269	086	6	2	2000	(4) S. CRICKET FROG					CALLING
NATR MS	3	BLPR	ST	2462	166	6	7	2000	BRONZE FROG		48	2.5		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	198	6	7	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	198	6	7	2000	(4) S. CRICKET FROG					CALLING
NATR TN	4	NABA	WU	4328	296	6	11	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	121	496		

Minnow Trap Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0237	4	22	1999	1	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	440	110		SHEDDING
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0066	4	23	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	25	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	400	73		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	25	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	510	95		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	25	1999	1	(4) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	25	1999	1	BRONZE FROG		28	1.5		TADPOLE
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	ST	0456	4	25	1999	1	(3) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	26	1999	1	BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0834	4	28	1999	2	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	F	660	290		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0834	4	28	1999	2	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	M	524	105		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0826	4	28	1999	2	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	M	340	42		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1201	4	29	1999	2	BRONZE FROG		55	14		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	ST	1037	4	30	1999	2	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	580	270		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1185	4	30	1999	1	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	5	1	1999	1	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	404	40		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1185	5	1	1999	2	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	M	515	85		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	5	2	1999	2	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	M	542	273		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1201	5	2	1999	1	BRONZE FROG	M	52	9		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1589	5	6	1999	2	W. LESSER SIREN		192	44		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2531	5	10	1999	1	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	M	219	28		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2531	5	10	1999	1	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	430	65		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2531	5	11	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	434	62		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	ST	2435	5	11	1999	1	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE	M	254	13		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2535	5	11	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		26	3		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2535	5	12	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		24	2.5		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2535	5	12	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		23	2.5		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2535	5	12	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2529	5	12	1999	2	(7) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT	M	48	6		ADULTAQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT	M	45	4		ADULTAQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		40	3		NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		38	4		NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	1	(10) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	2	GREEN FROG		59	14		

Minnow Trap Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	2	(2) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	2	(3) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					ADULT/AQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	13	1999	2	(2) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		44	3		NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	1	(2) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		39	2.5		ADULT/AQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	1	(3) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					ADULT/AQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	1	(9) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	2	(4) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					ADULT/AQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		25	2		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	2	(4) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		24	2		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	1999	1	(2) S. LEOPARD FROG					
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	1999	2	RED-SPOTTED NEWT					ADULT/AQUATIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	1999	2	RED-SPOTTED NEWT					LARVAL
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2780	5	15	1999	1	(6) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2780	5	15	1999	2	GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	5	15	1999	1	W. LESSER SIREN		137	14		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3384	5	17	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	642	226		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3384	5	17	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	562	151		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	17	1999	1	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	480	42		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3786	5	20	1999	2	N. WATER SNAKE	M	452	61		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0127	6	11	1999	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	452	90		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	6	11	1999	1	(18) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	6	11	1999	2	(4) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0237	6	10	1999	1	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	592	109		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0826	6	13	1999	1	BRONZE FROG		55	25		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	ST	3419	6	19	1999	1	GREEN FROG		65	29		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	6	18	1999	2	(3) RED-SPOTTED NEWT					AQUATIC ADULTS
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	6	18	1999	2	RED-SPOTTED NEWT					NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3370	6	19	1999	1	GREEN FROG		63	24		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3384	6	19	1999	2	GREEN FROG		58	22		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3384	6	19	1999	2	SPRING PEEPER					

Minnow Trap Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	11	8	1999	2	S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	SW	2933	11	10	1999	1	W. LESSER SIREN		265	57		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	ST	2148	11	12	1999	2	BRONZE FROG		60	27		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	ST	0465	4	25	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		25	2		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	ST	0465	4	25	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		23	2		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	ST	0465	4	27	2000	1	(7) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	ST	0465	4	27	2000	2	(2) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	4	30	2000	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	183	4		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1185	5	2	2000	2	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1201	5	1	2000	1	THREE-TOED AMPHUMA		193	29		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1201	5	3	2000	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		44	3		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1201	5	3	2000	1	(2) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1222	5	1	2000	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		62	9		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1222	5	1	2000	1	BRONZE FROG		61	27		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1222	5	3	2000	2	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	M	750	262		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1241	5	1	2000	1	BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1594	5	6	2000	2	RED-SPOTTED NEWT	F	49	7		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1589	5	7	2000	1	(6) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2529	5	12	2000	1	BRONZE FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	5	14	2000	1	W. LESSER SIREN		290	102		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	5	14	2000	2	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	F	580	158		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	1	(15) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		44	2		AQUATIC ADULT
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		43	2		AQUATIC ADULT
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	1	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		36	2		NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	2	RED-SPOTTED NEWT		36	2		NEOTENIC
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	2	(22) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		24	1		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	15	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	1		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	17	2000	1	BRONZE FROG					
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3385	5	18	2000	1	GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3385	5	18	2000	2	(2) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	18	2000	2	GREEN FROG	F	50	13		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	18	2000	2	(8) GREEN FROG					TADPOLE

Minnow Trap Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	19	2000	1	BULL FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	19	2000	1	N. WATER SNAKE	F	576	104		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	5	19	2000	2	GREEN FROG					TADPOLE
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	6	1	2000	1	(7) BRONZE FROG					TADPOLES
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	6	8	2000	2	(3) BULLFROG					TADPOLES
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	6	8	2000	2	(3) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLES
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	6	9	2000	2	(7) BULLFROG					TADPOLES
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	6	9	2000	2	(2) S. LEOPARD FROG					TADPOLES

Turtle Trap Database

Park State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR MS	3	LLPH	LA	0834	4	27	1999	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE	F	327	2530		
NATR MS	1	MAPL	ST	0194	5	6	1999	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE	M	326	3150		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE		163	620		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	SMOOTH SHOFTSHELL TURTLE		180	798		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	187	924		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	152	763		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	132	610		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	ST	1044	6	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	201	1110		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	6	16	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	103	621		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	6	16	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1145		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	6	16	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	205	1060		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	6	17	1999	STINKPOT		97	136		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	150	750		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	152	783		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	205	1083		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	209	1221		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	207	1058		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	SMOOTH SHOFTSHELL TURTLE		163	530		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	SMOOTH SHOFTSHELL TURTLE		197	923		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	ST	2789	6	17	1999	EASTERN MUD TURTLE		93	144		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	141	643		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	136	614		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	201	1085		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	136	639		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	138	728		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	205	1190		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	201	1151		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	198	1126		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	148	759		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	139	743		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	188	1045		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	133	597		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	143	683		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1215		

Turtle Trap Database

Park State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	S. PAINTED TURTLE	M	136	512		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	S. PAINTED TURTLE	M	133	498		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE		181	812		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE		196	913		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE		169	578		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	11	9	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE	F	212	1211		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	201	1137		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	203	731		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	146	685		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	197	629		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	196	1140		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE	F	168	649		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE		182	859		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE	M	164	618		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE	F	171	712		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	LA	2859	11	9	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE	F	173	698		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	4	28	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1183		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	4	28	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	203	1210		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	4	28	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1173		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	LA	0376	4	28	2000	S. PAINTED TURTLE	M	103	520		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1136	5	2	2000	CHICKEN TURTLE	M	126	540		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1136	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	125	603		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1136	5	2	2000	CHICKEN TURTLE	M	118	490		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	LA	1136	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	208	1235		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	189	973		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	126	685		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	132	658		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	103	628		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	ST	1284	5	2	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	208	1198		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	6	7	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1189		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	6	7	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	198	1138		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	LA	2640	6	7	2000	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE	M	188	895		

Coverboard Database

Park State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Board #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR MS	1	MAPH	WX	0076	4	23	1999	13	GREEN ANOLE	M	61	4	displaying	
NATR MS	1	MAPH	WX	0076	4	23	1999	13	GREEN ANOLE					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WR	0734	4	26	1999	5	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WX	0760	4	26	1999	1	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WU	1038	5	2	1999	2	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	PR	1317	5	2	1999	3	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR MS	3	BLPR	WX	2287	5	7	1999	3	GROUND SKINK		41	2		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	WX	2767	5	12	1999	24	AMERICAN TOAD	M	44	10		
NATR MS	1	MAPL	PR	0178	6	10	1999	14	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WU	0330	6	11	1999	19	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	M	450	28		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0354	6	11	1999	1	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WX	1054	6	12	1999	6	BROAD-HEADED SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WC	1634	6	15	1999	24	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	14	1999	3	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	14	1999	10	SLIMY SALAMANDER		41	2.5		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	14	1999	16	SLIMY SALAMANDER					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	PR	1732	6	14	1999	2	SLIMY SALAMANDER		72	7		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	WX	2287	6	16	1999	8	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2347	6	16	1999	14	S. BLACK RACER	M	864	262		
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2347	6	15	1999	13	FIVE-LINED SKINK					
NATR MS	3	FLHI	WX	2722	6	8	1999	16	FIVE-LINED SKINK					JUV.
NATR MS	2	LOHI	PR	0663	4	30	2000	11	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	F	177	12		
NATR MS	2	LOHI	WX	0671	4	30	2000	15	SLIMY SALAMANDER					
NATR MS	2	LOHI	PR	0781	4	30	2000	19	W. COTTONMOUTH	M	793	312		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WC	1077	5	1	2000	16	FIVE-LINED SKINK		54	5		JUV.
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WC	1191	5	1	2000	3	SLIMY SALAMANDER		43	0.5		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	5	5	2000	13	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	PR	1732	5	5	2000	8	GROUND SKINK	M	36	6		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	PR	1732	5	5	2000	9	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	FLAT	WX	2176	5	10	2000	17	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	63	7		
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2347	5	10	2000	7	FIVE-LINED SKINK					JUV.
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2347	5	10	2000	9	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	73	12		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	RC	2520	5	11	2000	21	FIVE-LINED SKINK	F	69	9		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	PR	2975	5	15	2000	5	S.E. FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	87	14		

Coverboard Database

Park State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Board #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR AL	4	TEVA	WU	3186	5	15	2000	15	GROUND SKINK					
NATR AL	4	TEVA	PR	3218	5	15	2000	5	GROUND SKINK					
NATR AL	4	TEVA	WU	3240	5	15	2000	24	E. WORM SNAKE	F	217	7		
NATR AL	4	WTPL	WU	3359	5	15	2000	17	MOLE SALAMANDER		37	4		
NATR AL	4	WTPL	WU	3359	5	15	2000	21	SLIMY SALAMANDER		53	6		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3499	5	17	2000	14	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	65	4		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3499	5	17	2000	19	SLIMY SALAMANDER	M	54	2		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3499	5	17	2000	22	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	59	3		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	WX	3499	5	17	2000	22	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	43	1.5		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	PR	3537	5	17	2000	1	BLACK KING SNAKE	M	790	123		
NATR TN	4	WTPL	PR	3537	5	17	2000	8	GROUND SKINK					
NATR TN	4	NABA	WC	4137	5	22	2000	5	E. WORM SNAKE	M	216	9		
NATR TN	4	NABA	PR	4155	5	22	2000	13	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	70	10		
NATR TN	4	NABA	PR	4155	5	22	2000	18	E. HOGNOSED SNAKE	M	643	532		
NATR TN	4	NABA	PR	4194	5	22	2000	17	BLACK KING SNAKE	F	972	478		
NATR MS	1	MAPL	WX	0066	5	31	2000	19	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	594	59		
NATR MS	3	LLPH	PR	0663	6	1	2000	4	SPECKLED KING SNAKE					
NATR MS	3	LLPH	WX	0671	6	1	2000	14	CORN SNAKE	F	663	146		
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WX	1054	6	1	2000	14	RED-SPOTTED NEWT					RED EFT STAGE
NATR MS	3	JAPR	WX	1054	6	1	2000	22	GROUND SKINK					
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WC	1191	6	2	2000	13	GROUND SKINK		31	4		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	PR	1199	6	2	2000	5	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	F	308			
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	3	2000	16	SLIMY SALAMANDER	M	53	3.5		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	3	2000	23	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	59	3		
NATR MS	3	NCMH	WX	1659	6	3	2000	15	SLIMY SALAMANDER					
NATR MS	3	FLAT	WC	2176	6	6	2000	15	SLIMY SALAMANDER		40	2		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	WX	2210	6	6	2000	1	SLIMY SALAMANDER		34	1.5		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	WX	2287	6	6	2000	14	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	57	3		
NATR MS	3	BLPR	WX	2287	6	6	2000	16	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	54	2		
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2347	6	6	2000	6	FIVE-LINED SKINK		51	4		JUV.
NATR MS	3	POHI	WC	2367	6	6	2000	10	FIVE-LINED SKINK	F	68	10		
NATR MS	3	POHI	PR	2416	6	6	2000	5	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	584	18		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	WX	2767	6	7	2000	3	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M	180	14		
NATR MS	3	FLHI	PR	2975	6	7	2000	1	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	F	290	19		

Coverboard Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Board #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2722	6	7	2000	3	N. RED SALAMANDER	F	85	11		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3186	6	8	2000	9	SLIMY SALAMANDER		67	4		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WX	3499	6	8	2000	15	SLIMY SALAMANDER	F	57	3		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	PR	4155	6	10	2000	6	MOLE KING SNAKE	F	868	328		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	PR	0180	11	12	2000	18	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	M	1090	618		

ANURAN AUDIO DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Number Calling	Notes
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	SW	1104	6	12	1999	BRONZE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	SW	1104	6	12	1999	S. CRICKET FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1737	6	15	1999	S. CRICKET FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	6	17	1999	N. CRICKET FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	SW	2933	6	17	1999	BULLFROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3419	6	18	1999	GREEN FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	4076	6	21	1999	GREEN FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	4	25	2000	S. CRICKET FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	4	25	2000	BULLFROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	4	25	2000	BRONZE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0188	4	25	2000	S. CRICKET FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0304	4	27	2000	BIRD-VOICED TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	SW	0680	4	28	2000	BIRD-VOICED TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	ST	0735	4	28	2000	BRONZE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	ST	0735	4	28	2000	BULLFROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1241	5	1	2000	BRONZE FROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1589	5	6	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1860	5	6	2000	S. CRICKET FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1970	5	8	2000	BULLFROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1970	5	8	2000	BIRD-VOICED TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1807	5	12	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2705	5	13	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2895	5	13	2000	N. CRICKET FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2933	5	14	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WR	3020	5	15	2000	GREEN FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	SW	3095	5	15	2000	BULLFROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3900	5	23	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0548	5	30	2000	SQUIRREL TREE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0390	5	31	2000	SQUIRREL TREE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	LA	1083	6	1	2000	S. CRICKET FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1268	6	1	2000	N. CRICKET FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1763	6	3	2000	GRAY TREE FROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1504	6	5	2000	SQUIRREL TREE FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1504	6	5	2000	S. LEOPARD FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION

ANURAN AUDIO DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Number Calling	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1541	6	5	2000	GREEN TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1533	6	5	2000	S. LEOPARD FROG	3	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1550	6	5	2000	E. NARROW-MOUTHED TOAD	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1551	6	5	2000	BIRD -VOICED TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1551	6	5	2000	GREEN TREE FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1551	6	5	2000	S. CRICKET FROG	4+	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1553	6	5	2000	S. LEOPARD FROG	2	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1575	6	5	2000	SQUIRREL TREE FROG	1	AUDIO IDENTIFICATION

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0090	4	19	1999	AMERICAN TOAD	M	70	44		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WU	0060	4	20	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	143	316		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0180	4	20	1999	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	86	31		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0160	4	21	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	140	436		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	4	21	1999	CHICKEN TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	4	21	1999	MISSISSIPPI MAP TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOGS
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0040	4	21	1999	GREEN ANOLE		66	6		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0310	4	22	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	901	201		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0380	4	22	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	206	1085	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0460	4	22	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER		36	6		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0580	4	22	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	192	985	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0380	4	22	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	205	1235	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0190	4	23	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	116	302		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0190	4	23	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	903	195		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	4	23	1999	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M	139			NO TAIL
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0390	4	23	1999	GREEN ANOLE	M			DISPLAYING	
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	LA	0460	4	24	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	105	409		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WB	0480	4	24	1999	E. MUD TURTLE	F	89	155		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WB	0480	4	24	1999	MUD SNAKE	M	920	264		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0490	4	24	1999	S. COPPERHEAD					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0590	4	24	1999	ALLIGATOR SNAPPING TURTLE		119	138		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0570	4	24	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0580	4	24	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	834	285		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0680	4	24	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0700	4	24	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	830	195		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0720	4	24	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	170	430		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0780	4	24	1999	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	F	800	326		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0610	4	25	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	132	350		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0650	4	25	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	239	925	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	ST	0730	4	25	1999	(2) BRONZE FROG					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	ST	0730	4	25	1999	(3) BULLFROG					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0740	4	25	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	126	340		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0590	4	25	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0360	4	25	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0540	4	26	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	128	362		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0520	4	26	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	864	358		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0500	4	26	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0460	4	26	1999	CORN SNAKE					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0650	4	26	1999	S. BLACK RACER	M	852	151		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WR	0700	4	26	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WR	0780	4	26	1999	GREEN ANOLE					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0750	4	27	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	314	8		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0810	4	27	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	55	412		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0830	4	27	1999	FIVE-LINED SKINK		71	12		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0830	4	27	1999	W. COTTONMOUTH					SWIMMING IN POND
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0820	4	27	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER		42	12		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0780	4	28	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	119	375		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0750	4	28	1999	S. COPPERHEAD	M	440	84		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0820	4	28	1999	E. MUD TURTLE	F	88	128		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WR	1040	4	28	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE		300	6		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	LA	1080	4	28	1999	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	4	28	1999	S. CRICKET FROG		12	1		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	4	28	1999	(13) S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1550	4	29	1999	W. COTTONMOUTH					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1250	4	30	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1240	4	30	1999	S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1260	4	30	1999	(6) SPRING PEEPER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1280	4	30	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	204	1328	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1340	4	30	1999	AMERICAN ALLIGATOR					2 FT. SUNNING
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WX	1140	4	30	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1360	5	1	1999	S. BLACK RACER	F	806	226	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1170	5	1	1999	S. CRICKET FROG		22	1		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	5	2	1999	S. CRICKET FROG		23	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	5	2	1999	S. CRICKET FROG		18	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	5	2	1999	UPLAND CHORUS FROG		22	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1180	5	2	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	334	5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1840	5	4	1999	E. GARTER SNAKE	M	622	88		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1680	5	4	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	122	186		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1920	5	5	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	118	343		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1910	5	5	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	86	157		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1840	5	5	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER		182	790		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1670	5	6	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	104	229		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1910	5	6	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	78	91		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1900	5	6	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1720	5	6	1999	CORN SNAKE	F	706	156		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	2080	5	7	1999	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	PR	2160	5	7	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	1060	568		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WX	2140	5	7	1999	S. COPPERHEAD	F	608	202		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	AF	1960	5	7	1999	S. BLACK RACER	M	808	176		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2280	5	8	1999	GRAY RATSNAKE	F	801	153		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WU	2360	5	10	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	230	1832	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WR	2420	5	10	1999	GRAY RATSNAKE	M	1008	490		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	SW	2460	5	11	1999	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	M	305	28		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2460	5	11	1999	MUD SNAKE	F	608	125		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2690	5	12	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	1000	348		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2590	5	12	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	102	191		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	AF	2520	5	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	158	548		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2530	5	12	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2530	5	12	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2530	5	12	1999	S. LEOPARD FROG		22	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	2930	5	13	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	97	129		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2920	5	13	1999	DIAMONDBACK WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	LA	2850	5	13	1999	(6) RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	LA	2780	5	13	1999	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE					SUNNING ON SHORE
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	2770	5	13	1999	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M	219	62		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	3030	5	14	1999	CORN SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	2990	5	14	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD		86	28		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WX	3190	5	16	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	F	128	461	GRAVID	
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3230	5	16	1999	CORN SNAKE	F	640	124		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3230	5	16	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	AF	3260	5	16	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	233	1325	GRAVID	
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3240	5	16	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	F	122	421	GRAVID	
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WX	3560	5	17	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	913	337		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WX	3580	5	17	1999	CORN SNAKE	F	606	140		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3620	5	17	1999	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M				
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3550	5	17	1999	N. BLACK RACER	M	401	27		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3530	5	17	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	ST	3390	5	17	1999	BLACK KINGSNAKE	M	903	257		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	AA	3630	5	17	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	127	391		JUST UP FOR SUMMER
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3450	5	19	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	128	410		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3860	5	19	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD	F	70	12		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3860	5	19	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					ON BRIDGE
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3620	5	20	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3620	5	20	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3970	5	21	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	4020	5	21	1999	BLACK KING SNAKE	F	2126	588		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3700	5	21	1999	(2) S. LEOPARD FROG					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3750	5	21	1999	N. BLACK RACER	M	483	38		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3850	5	21	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4200	5	22	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3990	5	22	1999	N. BLACK RACER	M	508	227		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3990	5	22	1999	FOWLER'S TOAD		33	7		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3990	5	22	1999	FOWLER'S TOAD		59	19		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3890	5	22	1999	E. RIBBON SNAKE	M	309	24		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WR	4210	5	23	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	79	189		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4370	6	8	1999	E. MILK SNAKE	F	693	115		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4250	6	8	1999	SMOOTH EARTH SNAKE	F	212	10		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4170	6	8	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3940	6	8	1999	N. WATER SNAKE	M	194	5		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3920	6	8	1999	E. BOX TURTLE		79	122		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3840	6	8	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	112	188		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3760	6	8	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	F	112	376		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3710	6	8	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	AA	3700	6	8	1999	S.E. FIVE-LINED SKINK		98	23		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WX	3340	6	8	1999	E. BOX TURTLE	M	131	583		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3240	6	8	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	POHI	ST	2380	6	8	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	122	392		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WU	2160	6	8	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	122	462		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	2120	6	8	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	117	435		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1780	6	8	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0120	6	9	1999	GRAY RAT SNAKE					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0270	6	9	1999	AMERICAN TOAD	F	51	15		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0240	6	9	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	370	28		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0210	6	9	1999	AMERICAN TOAD		52	21		

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Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0200	6	9	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	312	7		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WU	0230	6	10	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	132	575		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0360	6	10	1999	N. BLACK RACER	M	914	380		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	6	10	1999	S. LEOPARD FROG		4			
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	6	10	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0440	6	11	1999	GRAY RAT SNAKE	M	1120	413		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0590	6	11	1999	S. COPPERHEAD	F	505	126		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0830	6	11	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0850	6	11	1999	S. BLACK RACER	M	552	58		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0280	6	11	1999	(2) E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	6	11	1999	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	293	58		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	LA	0180	6	11	1999	(2) GREEN ANOLE					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0600	6	11	1999	S. COPPERHEAD	M	997	573		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0630	6	11	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	112	404		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WR	0740	6	11	1999	AMERICAN TOAD		22	2		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WR	0740	6	11	1999	(4) AMERICAN TOAD					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1170	6	12	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	131	568	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1210	6	12	1999	(2) BULLFROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1220	6	12	1999	S. BLACK RACER	M	814	187		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1240	6	12	1999	N. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1240	6	12	1999	S. LEOPARD FROG					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1220	6	12	1999	(3) S. CRICKET FROG					
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WU	1030	6	12	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1190	6	13	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER		221	2800		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1460	6	13	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1450	6	13	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	M	952	397		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	ST	1040	6	13	1999	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	331	5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1740	6	14	1999	S. COPPERHEAD					SUNNING ON SHORE
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1760	6	14	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1900	6	14	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	137	684		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1910	6	14	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	101	220		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1940	6	14	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1950	6	14	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	91	175		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1980	6	14	1999	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	195	908		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	ST	2140	6	14	1999	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1890	6	14	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	128	394		

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Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1830	6	14	1999	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	1710	6	14	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	982	360		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1970	6	15	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	131	488		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1970	6	15	1999	S. COPPERHEAD	F	362	41		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	2040	6	15	1999	E. MUD TURTLE		46	17		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WX	2180	6	16	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	122	351		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2310	6	16	1999	S. COPPERHEAD					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2320	6	16	1999	S. COPPERHEAD					
NATR	MS	3	POHI	PR	2390	6	16	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	498	37		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2390	6	16	1999	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	111	277		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	ST	2530	6	16	1999	GRAY RAT SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2560	6	17	1999	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE	M	307	34		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2720	6	17	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	M	885	228		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2260	6	17	1999	GRAY RAT SNAKE	M	1012	407		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2490	6	17	1999	E. HOGNOSE SNAKE	M	492	106		BLACK RACE
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2770	6	17	1999	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	3050	6	17	1999	SPECKLED KING SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2820	6	18	1999	N. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	ST	2800	6	18	1999	E. MUD TURTLE					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3950	6	20	1999	N. BLACK RACER	M	496	43		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4300	6	21	1999	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	NABA	ST	4240	6	21	1999	S. LEOPARD FROG					
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WU	3400	11	6	1999	BLACK KING SNAKE	M	1040	425		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3480	11	6	1999	N. WATERSNAKE	M	182	6		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	ST	3640	11	6	1999	E. GARTER SNAKE	M	504	25		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0750	11	15	1999	CORN SNAKE	M	420	29		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0470	11	16	1999	E. RIBBON SNAKE	F	304	9		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	SW	0460	4	25	2000	(2)RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	SW	0460	4	25	2000	BULLFOG					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WU	0260	4	25	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WU	0060	4	25	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	1072	382		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WU	0050	4	25	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	1011	375		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	SW	0210	4	26	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	242	2390	GRAVID	
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0190	4	26	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	121	325		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	SW	0180	4	26	2000	S. PAINTED TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0670	4	28	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	830	218		

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Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WX	0810	4	30	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	1071	412		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0760	4	30	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	105	222		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1190	4	30	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	LA	1130	4	30	2000	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	LA	1130	4	30	2000	(3) RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WU	1070	5	1	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	238	1495		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1410	5	2	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1410	5	2	2000	SPECKLED KING SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1440	5	2	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE					SUNNING ON BANK
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1450	5	2	2000	STINKPOT		91	134		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1460	5	2	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1290	5	2	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	469	141		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1250	5	2	2000	SLIDER		40	8		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1250	5	2	2000	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	903	272		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1260	5	2	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1240	5	2	2000	S. COPPERHEAD	F	581	83		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WX	1080	5	2	2000	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	453	128		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1340	5	3	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1340	5	3	2000	CHICKEN TURTLE					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1340	5	3	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1280	5	3	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	322	6		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1250	5	2	2000	SPECKLED KING SNAKE	F	903	272		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1170	5	3	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	297	6		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1160	5	3	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	342	7		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	SW	1060	5	3	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER					SUNNING ON LOG
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1650	5	4	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	98	262		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1650	5	4	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	103	247		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1750	5	4	2000	E. MUD TURTLE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1700	5	4	2000	S. E. FIVE-LINED SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1730	5	4	2000	E. MUD TURTLE	F	99	179		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1700	5	4	2000	(3) S. E. FIVE-LINED SKINK					JUV.
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1580	5	4	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	149	353		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1550	5	4	2000	S. PAINTED TURTLE	M	89	58		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1540	5	4	2000	S. PAINTED TURTLE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1530	5	4	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	M	167	503		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	AF	1460	5	4	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE	M	186	161		

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Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	ST	1480	5	4	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER		44	15		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1500	5	4	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	111	303		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1560	5	5	2000	MUD SNAKE	F	922	399		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1560	5	5	2000	MUD SNAKE	F	662	173		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1560	5	5	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE		711	153		INJURED
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1570	5	5	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	89	201		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1780	5	5	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE		45	22		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	1820	5	5	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	772	147		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1800	5	5	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	472	23		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WB	1560	5	5	2000	SPECKLED KINGSNAKE	M	893	293		HEMIPENIS ENLARGED
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1530	5	5	2000	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M				
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1510	5	5	2000	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1940	5	6	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	136	388		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1580	5	6	2000	E. MUD TURTLE		58	40		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	AF	1470	5	6	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	128	407		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1830	5	7	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	112	276		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1740	5	7	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	383	92		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1550	5	7	2000	MUD SNAKE	M	597	163		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	2020	5	8	2000	DIAMOND-BACKED WATER SNAKE	M	596	206		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	2110	5	8	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE		79	95		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WU	1150	5	8	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	F	509	103		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2250	5	8	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	F	728	152		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2300	5	8	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	468	108		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WC	2300	5	8	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	731	173		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2350	5	9	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE		76	92		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2360	5	9	2000	SPECKLED KINGSNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2370	5	9	2000	RINGNECK SNAKE	M	228	6		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WU	2390	5	9	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	126	354		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WU	2420	5	9	2000	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2450	5	9	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2250	5	9	2000	GRAY RAT SNAKE	M	979	278		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2210	5	9	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE		89	123		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WU	2160	5	9	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	121	287		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2530	5	10	2000	S. COPPERHEAD	F	652	131		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2500	5	11	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	732	149		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2500	5	11	2000	CORN SNAKE	M	818	258		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	POHI	AA	2480	5	11	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	195	583		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WR	2300	5	11	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WU	2400	5	11	2000	CORN SNAKE	M	722	102		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2630	5	11	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	682	101		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	AA	2520	5	12	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	227	1994		GRAVID
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2820	5	13	2000	MUD SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2750	5	13	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	281	6		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3170	5	15	2000	N. BLACK RACER	M	942	352		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	PR	3330	5	16	2000	CORN SNAKE	F	305	13		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	3070	5	16	2000	GROUND SKINK					
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3240	5	18	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	128	1435		
NATR	AL	4	TEVA	WU	3210	5	18	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	106	189		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3560	5	19	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	116	258		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3660	5	19	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	107	186		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3760	5	19	2000	BLACK KINGSNAKE					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3830	5	19	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	114	289		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3740	5	20	2000	S. COPPERHEAD					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3880	5	20	2000	E. BOX TURTLE		71	62		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3960	5	21	2000	AMERICAN TOAD		68	19		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WX	4150	5	21	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	91	156		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	PR	4060	5	21	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE		44	21		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4270	5	22	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	84	115		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	4100	5	22	2000	CORN SNAKE	M	382	20		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3980	5	22	2000	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	NABA	PR	4210	5	23	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE	F	151	472		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4270	5	23	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	109	276		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4300	5	23	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	122	170		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4300	5	23	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	112	253		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4310	5	23	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	109	213		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4410	5	23	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	127	331		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	WX	3130	5	29	2000	BLACK KINGSNAKE	F	802	184		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WX	2840	5	29	2000	SPECKLED KINGSNAKE	F	963	218		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2820	5	29	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	775	132		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2810	5	29	2000	S. BLACK RACER	F	782	89		
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2470	5	29	2000	CORN SNAKE	M	608	95		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2300	5	29	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	229	1493		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2230	5	29	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	464	16		
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WX	2150	5	29	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	188	1112		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1750	5	29	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	393	176		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	1630	5	29	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	378	102		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	LA	1410	5	29	2000	COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE					SUNNING ON SHORE
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1420	5	29	2000	(3) S. CRICKET FROG					CALLING
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	1240	5	29	2000	S. BLACK RACER	F	735	79		
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	LA	0820	5	30	2000	MIDLAND WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	LLPH	WU	0690	5	30	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	122	149		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0350	5	30	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WC	0240	5	30	2000	E. HOGNOSE SNAKE	F	614	186		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0370	5	31	2000	DIAMOND-BACKED WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0320	5	31	2000	S. BLACK RACER					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	ST	0210	5	31	2000	SMOOTH SOFTSHELL TURTLE					
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WX	0190	5	31	2000	SPECKLED KINGSNAKE	F	816	264		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0390	6	1	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	135	341		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WX	0480	6	1	2000	CORN SNAKE					
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0620	6	1	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	121	388		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WU	0630	6	1	2000	W. COTTONMOUTH	F	437	112		
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	LA	1100	6	1	2000	DIAMOND-BACKED WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	JAPR	WR	1090	6	1	2000	RAINBOW SNAKE		796	188		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1190	6	2	2000	S. BLACK RACER	M	680	66		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WC	1760	6	3	2000	YELLOW-BELLIED WATER SNAKE					
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	PR	1760	6	3	2000	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	226	2006		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1710	6	3	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	F	466	23		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1620	6	3	2000	E. FENCE LIZARD	F				
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1700	6	5	2000	GRAY RAT SNAKE	F	1109	428		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1590	6	5	2000	S. COPPERHEAD	F	422	75		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	SW	1550	6	5	2000	BRONZE FROG		58	14		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WU	2250	6	6	2000	S. COPPERHEAD	F	258	32		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	WX	2310	6	6	2000	CANEBAKE RATTLESNAKE					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3510	6	8	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	M	131	440		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WC	2780	6	9	2000	E. FENCE LIZARD					
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WX	4360	6	11	2000	E. BOX TURTLE		70	62		JUV.
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WX	4290	6	11	2000	BLACK RATSNAKE	F	1222	608		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3980	10	31	2000	E. GARTER SNAKE	M	440	36		

ROAD RIDING DATABASE

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	4060	10	31	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	F	141	445		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4270	10	31	2000	E. BOX TURTLE	U	52	33		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	AA	3830	11	1	2000	CORN SNAKE					
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WU	3860	11	1	2000	ROUGH GREEN SNAKE	M	420	18		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WU	1750	11	7	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	120	284		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1640	11	7	2000	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	M	123	320		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1520	11	8	2000	DIAMOND-BACKED WATER SNAKE	M	430	133		

Drift Fence Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	18	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		26	3		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	18	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		25	3		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	18	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		42	4		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	18	1999	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	18	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	1.5		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	7	1999	1	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	7	1999	1	N. CRICKET FROG		18	1.5		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	7	1999	1	N. CRICKET FROG		23	3		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		17	1.5		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		23	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		18	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		24	3		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	3		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		19	1.5		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	11	8	1999	2	N. CRICKET FROG		23	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		23	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		24	3		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		19	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		17	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		20	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		20	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		18	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		18	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		21	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		21	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		23	2		

Drift Fence Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		20	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		18	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		18	1.5		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		19	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		22	2		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1209	11	14	1999	2	S. CRICKET FROG		19	2		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	PR	0155	11	16	1999	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	140	25		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	PR	0155	11	16	1999	2	GROUND SKINK		42	2		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	PR	0237	4	25	2000	2	THREE-TOED BOX TURTLE	F	135	415		
NATR	MS	1	MAPL	WR	0127	4	26	2000	1	BIRD-VOICED TREE FROG					CHORUS SINGING
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WR	1175	4	30	2000	2	BULLFROG	F	85	60		
NATR	MS	3	NCMH	WX	1707	5	7	2000	2	FIVE-LINED SKINK					JUV.
NATR	MS	3	FLAT	WX	2200	5	8	2000	2	GROUND SKINK	M	44	4		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2780	5	11	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	74	12		
NATR	MS	3	FLHI	WU	2780	5	11	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	74	11		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	2.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	2.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		20	2.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		23	3		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	2.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		13	1.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		18	2		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		18	2		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		22	3		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		16	2.5		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		19	2		
NATR	AL	3	FLHI	LA	3098	5	14	2000	2	S. LEOPARD FROG		69	8		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3900	5	22	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK					
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	4185	5	22	2000	2	GROUND SKINK	M	42	2		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0359	5	30	2000	2	E. FENCE LIZARD	F	72	23		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0359	5	30	2000	2	E. FENCE LIZARD	M	73	15		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0359	5	30	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	F	108	12		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0359	5	30	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK		53	2		JUV.
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0359	5	30	2000	2	BULLFROG					

Drift Fence Database

Park	State	Eco-system Province	Physio-graphic Region	Habitat	Mile Post	Month	Day	Year	Trap #	Species	Sex	Length	Weight	Reproductive Condition	Notes
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0509	5	30	2000	2	FIVE-LINED SKINK		60	2		JUV.
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0652	6	1	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	112	6		
NATR	MS	2	LOHI	WR	0652	6	1	2000	1	RED-EARED SLIDER	F	127	1012		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	PR	2235	6	6	2000	2	FIVE-LINED SKINK	F	66	8		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	PR	2261	6	6	2000	2	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M	212	14		
NATR	MS	3	BLPR	AF	2311	6	6	2000	2	FIVE-LINED SKINK		49	3.5		JUV.
NATR	MS	3	POHI	WX	2393	6	6	2000	1	E. FENCE LIZARD	F	76	17		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	8	2000	1	E. FENCE LIZARD	F	73	20		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	8	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK	M	93	14		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	8	2000	1	SPRING PEEPER		29	0.5		
NATR	AL	4	WTPL	WR	3384	6	8	2000	2	BROAD-HEADED SKINK	M	299	19		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3419	6	8	2000	2	GREEN FROG		45	2.5		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3419	6	8	2000	2	GREEN FROG		38	1.5		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3419	6	8	2000	2	GREEN FROG		42	1.5		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3419	6	8	2000	2	BULLFROG		87	61		
NATR	TN	4	WTPL	WR	3419	6	8	2000	1	S. LEOPARD FROG		21	2.5		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	3433	6	8	2000	1	FIVE-LINED SKINK		52	2		JUV.
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	3433	6	8	2000	1	E. FENCE LIZARD	F	70	14		
NATR	TN	4	NABA	WU	3433	6	8	2000	2	FIVE-LINED SKINK	F	68	8		

